The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,069.—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1871.

Annual Subscription in Advance.—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, in advance	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,650 Tons, 350 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th Oct. 1871, at noon.

	Oct.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave Galle	20
„ Carwar	12	„ Negapatam	23
„ Mangalore	13	„ Pondicherry	24
„ Cannanore	14	„ Madras	26
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Coconada	28
„ Calicut	15	„ Vizagapatam	29
„ Beypore	15	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Cochin	16	„ Gopaulpore	30
„ Aleppey	17	„ False Point	31
„ Tuticorin	18		Nov.
„ Colombo	19	Arrive CALCUTTA	1

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Avers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th October, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSSORAH	3
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Fao	3
„ Guadur	21	„ Bushire	4
„ Muscat	23	„ Linga	7
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Linga	27	„ Muscat	10
„ Fao	31	„ Guadur	12
		„ Kurrachee	15
	Nov.		
Arrive BUSSORAH	1	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports:—

Leave Bombay	Tuesday	Arrive Porebunder	Friday
Arrive Diu	Wednesday	„ Dwarka	Saturday
„ Verawul	do	„ Kutch Mandvi..	do
„ Mangarole	Thursday	„ Kurrachee	Sunday.

The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched, according to the above table, on TUESDAY, the 17th October, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about 5th proximo.)

MESSRS. GRAY, DAWES & Co.'s new and powerful Steamer BAGHDAD, 1,280 gross registered tons, John Templeton R. N. R., Commander. This Vessel has exceptionally good accommodation for forty first, and fifteen second, class Passengers. A Stewardess is carried, and, if necessary, the services of a Surgeon will be engaged.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class, to Liverpool	£50,
2nd Class, ditto	£30,
1st Class, to Suez	£30,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE of STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends from October next to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th November.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.		Deck, with Food.
To Aden	£16	......	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	......	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	......	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	......	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4 to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have [illegible] the traveller

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 7th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA (2,010 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perrins, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON	„ 650	„ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain J. C. Babot, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 12th Oct., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 10th October.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		11	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

PILGRIMS TO JEDDO.

THE s. s. EARL CANNING will be despatched to the Red Sea Ports on TUESDAY, the 30th October, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jedda, and Suez.

For Freight or Passage apply to

J. A. SHEPHERD,

33, Meadow Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer PATNA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. ERL KING are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

An Invoice of fresh Oilmanstores by the well-known makers Crosse and Blackwell, just landed per Copenhagen, consisting of assorted Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar, Salad Oil, Mustard, Essence of Coffee, Syrups, Tart Fruits, Crystalized Fruits, Jams and Jellies, Orange Marmalade, Muscatels, Currants, Potted Meat, Pies, Barley, Oxford and Bologna Sausages, fresh and pickled Salmon, Herrings a la Sardines, black Leicester Mushrooms, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, assorted Soups, Wilts and Irish Bacon, Chedder and Berkley Cheeses, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th October 1871.

BENNET AND COMPANY,

No. 5, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

(The Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England).

A few articles of Blackwood Furniture, such as, Blackwood Carved Round Tables, Washing and Dressing Tables, Drawing, and Dining-room Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Sofas, Camp Cots, Teapoys, &c., &c.

NOTICE.

For sale the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England, One black Australian Horse, 15-2 hands high, 7 years old, fast in harness, perfectly sound and free from vice.

Also

One C Spring Buggy and Single Harness, both almost new. The former was built for present owner only 9 months ago.

For further particulars apply to Messrs BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, at Camatteepoora.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Land or ground with the several messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, bungalows, godowns, rope walk chawls and premises respectively, standing, lying and being thereon, situate in the island of Bombay in the sub-district of Mapoora back road in the island of Bombay in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement ninety-two square burgas and forty-four square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 46, and by the Collector of Assessment under No 21, and which said premises are bounded on the East by the said Camatteepoora back road, on or towards the west by the new road from Juggonath Sunkersett's garden to Bellasis Junction Road, on or towards the North by ground which formerly belonged to Roman Jeewa, and which now belongs to the Estate of the late Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, and on or towards the South by the public drain between the premises hereinbefore described and the several properties of Premabhoy Hemabhoy, Dewjee Doolajee, Mahadoo Bheroo, Jadaw Bunajee, and Pestonjee Bhicoajee Dantra.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th October 1871.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

AILWAY STATIONS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

ON and after the 10th instant, DEFINITIVE STOCK will be EXCHANGED against fully paid-up STOCK RECEIPTS, at the Office of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, EVERY DAY, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1871.

MR. RICHARD PILE has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st INSTANT.

BADHAM & Co.

3rd October 1871.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY, Limited, will take place THIS DAY, at 4 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Elphinstone Circle, when Shareholders are requested to attend, so that the necessary business may be transacted.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

CONSTITUTED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR will CLOSE on 15th NOVEMBER 1871, and in order to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, Proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date. The next Division of Profits will take place in 1875.

Agents at Bombay,

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY, Ld.

THE BOMBAY, BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (Limited).

ધી બોમબે, બરમા ટરેડીંગ કારપોરેશંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी मुंबई, बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन (लीमीटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation WILL BE CLOSED from 27th SEPTEMBER to 10th OCTOBER, both days inclusive, and that the DIVIDEND will be PAYABLE on and after the 17th OCTOBER.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 26th September 1871.

BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the Eleventh day of October 1871, at 2 P.M., to consider the following Resolutions:—

1. That Clause 15 of the Articles of Association of the Bombay Native Insurance Company be altered, by expunging the words "Two shares," and substituting the words "One Share," in the seventh line of the said Clause; and that Clause 40 of the said Articles of Association of the said Company be altered, by expunging the word "Shareholder," and substituting the word "Shareholders," in the third line of the said Clause.

2. That all acts done, and resolutions passed, since the formation of this Company, in relation to the conduct of its business by Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Hajee Zanel Abadin Sheerazee, Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, Nicholas Fernandes, Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Govind Gungadhur, and Dadabhoy Dinshaw Gandy, or any of them, who have been acting as Directors of the Company, but have not been qualified for the direction, as required by the Articles of Association of the said Company, be, and they are, hereby ratified and confirmed; and that they, the said Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Hajee Zanel Abadin Sheerazee, Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, Nicholas Fernandes, Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Govind Gungadhur, and Dadabhoy Dinshaw Gandy, and each of them, be, and they are, hereby indemnified by the said Company against all losses, expenses, and liabilities sustained and incurred by them, or any of them, in respect of their conduct of the business of the said Company during the said period.

3. To appoint Directors.

By Order of the Directors,

VIEGAS & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay Native Insurance Co.'s Office, 2nd October 1871.

A GENTLEMAN, residing in the FORT, would be glad to find ONE or TWO OTHERS to JOIN HIM. The House is delightfully situated and open to the Sea. The Rooms are large, lofty, and furnished.—Address H., care of the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—DESIGNS with SPECIFICATIONS are hereby invited, for a MARKET, (Materials, Wood and Iron) for Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit—Cost NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

A Premium of Three Hundred Rupees will be paid to the person whose Design will be approved of by the Municipal Commissioners. The Designs, &c., to reach this Office before the 1st of MARCH 1872.

For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned,

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,

Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Sukkur, 30th August 1871.

NOTE.

The above date for submitting Plans and Specifications to the Secretary, Sukkur Municipal Commission, is hereby ALTERED to NOT LATER than the 1st of JANUARY 1872.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,

Sukkur Municipal Commission.

NOTICE is hereby given, that GABRIEL DUARTE has contracted to SELL to JEEVANDASS HURRIDASS a piece of VACANT GROUND, together with TWO HUTS standing thereon, situate at Girgaum Back Road, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 114 and 116, and registered in the Rent Roll of the Collector under No. 30 of Pension and Tax, and bounded on the east by public passage, on the west by the house of Sebastiao Duarte, on the north by the Girgaum Back Road, and on the south by the properties of Rustomjee Ruttonjee Billimoria and Sebastiao Duarte. All persons having claim upon the said premises, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at the Shop of EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE COLABAWALLA, in Hummum Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim.

JEEVANDASS HURRIDASS

3rd October 1871.

THE "CLAN TARTAN" LOUISE-LORNE RUGS.

P. GRANT AND SON invite inspection to the above really choice, Carriage or Railway, Rugs, arrived by the last Mail.

TO LET, an airy Upper-storied BUNGALOW, in Sudder Adawlut Lane, Mazagon, containing a large Hall, three Bed-rooms, and one Bath-room on each Floor. The Bungalow stands in a large Compound, and there are Stables and Outhouses. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to

MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN,

Mount Road, Mazagon, opposite Anjir Bagh.

TO LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW, situated at Byculla, in Victoria Road. Rent only Rs. 75.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

TO LET, at MATHERAN, the "STONE HOUSE," a well-furnished BUNGALOW, belonging to a European Gentleman. Rent for the Season, Rs. 400.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

TO LET, a well-furnished BUNGALOW, situated on the top of Malabar Hill, containing the usual Reception Rooms, three Bed and Dressing Rooms, and four Bathrooms. To be Let from the 1st November next, or earlier, until the end of 1872.—For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

TO LET, the upper-storied BUNGALOW on Chinchpoogly Hill, formerly in the occupation of Col. Trevor. It commands a most charming view, and is open to the breeze from all sides. Rent moderate.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE FORT.

THE SPACIOUS OFFICE, with commodious Godowns, in Forbes Street, vacated by Messrs. Peel, Cassels, & Co. Rent Rs. 800.

The SPACIOUS OFFICE in Rampart Row, lately vacated by Messrs. G. F. Elm & Co. Rent Rs. 300.

The TOP FLOOR in Elphinstone Circle, above Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co. Rent Rs. 350. Also the First Floor for Rs. 300.

Also SIX OTHER OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle. Rents Rs. 100, 100, 100, 150, 150, and 175.

The Whole of the "APOLLO HOUSE." Also Rooms could be had for Rs. 40, 50, 125, and spacious Shops on the Ground Floor for Rs. 250, 125, 75, 60, and 60.

Also Twenty-three other OFFICES, for Rs. 40, 50, 50, 50, 60, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 115, 125, 150, 150, 175, 200, 200, 200, 225, 250, and 500.

Also several other LARGE HOUSES, with Godowns.—For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

LD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

OLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

DY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled
Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

R KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality.
ever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

HUNTERS, Patent Lever,
ong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very
for two years. Rs. 50.
Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon
tation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

FORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for
the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and
on; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitu-
ially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and
se in Warm Climates.
& Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use
NNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.
EACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INDORE STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of BURMAH TEAK and CREOSOTED PINE SLEEPERS for the above Works.

Full particulars may be learnt on application (by letter only) to the undersigned. Tenders must be forwarded to him on or before the 15th of October next, at which date they will be submitted for the orders of Government.

CRAWFORD CAMPBELL,

Superintending Engineer Indore State Railway.

Superintending Engineer's Office, Mhow, 10th August 1871.

NOTICE.—Mr. GRIFFITH GRIFFITH is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration FROM THIS DATE.

PELLY & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

Mr. WILLIAM ALFRED BAKER has been appointed ACTING MANAGER of this Branch of the Bank during my absence from Bombay.

By Order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE!!!

THOSE CELEBRATED ENGLISH COMEDIANS,

MISS FANNY RAYNOR

AND

MR. W. BENNEE,

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN BOMBAY.

MOULVIE LIAKUT ALI, the renowned REBEL CHIEF of 1857, now on trial for his life.

Carte But Vignetted......Per Copy Rs. 1, Postage ½ Anna.

Large Cabinet Bust ...... „ „ 2 „ „

Annas Stamps received from Outstations.

J. NEWMAN, Photographer,

Elgin Road, Allahabad.

TENDERS FOR BUILDING THE NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE will be RECEIVED by the Undersigned up to the 16th of OCTOBER, inclusive.

Further information will be afforded, and the Plans may be inspected, and copies of the Specification and Tender obtained, at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest Tender.

J. H. E. HART,

Acting Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

New Secretariat Building, Bombay, 27th September 1871.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Office, in Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 12th October 1871, at 3 P.M.

To receive the Accounts to 30th June last, and to declare a Dividend.

To appoint a Director in the place of that one retiring, but who is eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

BRICE, BROWN, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 12th OCTOBER, both days inclusive.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will take place at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, 4th October 1871, at 4 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st July 1871.

2.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Thomas Blaney as Director.

4.—To elect two Directors in the place of Messrs. Maxwell and Malins, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

5.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

6.—To pass a Resolution expressing the thanks of the Shareholders to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. on the occasion of their resigning the Treasurership.

By order of the Directors,

J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NOTE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from 20th SEPTEMBER to 4th OCTOBER 1871, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TIMBER SALES will take place in the above Ghaut Depots, of the Canara Zillah, in the month of December next.

1.—The Sale at the Hullial Depot, in the Soopa Talooka, will commence on MONDAY, the 11th December, and will continue there till the whole is disposed of.

3.—The Sale at the Yellapoor Depot, in the Yellapoor Talooka, will commence as soon as possible after the Hullial Depot is finished (about the 3rd January 1872), and will be continued at the neighbouring branch Depots till the whole is sold.

4.—The Sale at the Katoor Depot, in the Sircy Talooka, will likewise commence as soon as possible after the Yellapoor Talooka Sales are finished, and will be continued at the neighbouring branch Depots till the whole is sold.

5.—The probable quantity of Timber will be put up for Sale as follows:—

	Teak		Blackwood		Jungle-wood		Teak-poles	
	Logs	Candies	Logs	Candies	Logs	Candies	Logs	Candies
Soopa Talooka, Hullial Depot	8,062	6,050	200	175	1,300	4,080	1,800	474
Yellapoor Talooka, Yellapoor Depot	1,700	1,400	45	40	70	600	...	...
Sircy Talooka, Katoor Depot	14	41	15	11	85	949	...	...
Total	9,812	7,491	260	226	2,85[illegible]	2,62[illegible]	1,800	474

6.—For any further information that may be required, apply to H. BARRETT, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Canara.

W. PEYTON, Major,

Conservator of Forests, S.D.

Conservator's Office, Camp Poona, 28th September 1871.

HELLER'S WONDERS!!!

THE most FASHIONABLE and in ADVANCE of any ENTERTAINMENT that ever visited the EAST.

MIRTH. MUSIC. MAGIC.

ROBERT HELLER SUPERIOR TO HERMANN.

ROBERT HELLER SUPERIOR TO FRIKELL.

ROBERT HELLER SUPERIOR TO HONDIN.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

10th OCTOBER 1871.

Fifteen tons of COSTLY PARAPHERNALIA and APPOINTMENTS are carried and considered necessary to give the various effects to this

MOST PLEASING AND VARIED PERFORMANCE.

ROBERT HELLER'S PIANOFORTE RECITALS.

ROBERT HELLER'S WORKS of the GREAT MASTERS.

ROBERT HELLER'S BRILLIANT SOLOS.

The ERARD GRAND PIANOFORTE, manufactured by ERARD'S celebrated Firm, expressly for Mr. HELLER, will be used on this occasion.

DRESS CIRCLE ......Rs. 5 | UPPER CIRCLE ......Rs. 2.
STALLS ...... „ 3 |

J. W. SMITH, Business Manager.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

MESSRS. BOURNE & SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS OF SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business

WILL BE OPENED IN

BOMBAY,

ON 1st NOVEMBER 1871,

on the premises in RAMPART ROW, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

THE MAGNETIC FILTER, SPENCER'S PATENT.

THACKER, VINING, AND CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

It is the only FILTER that will purify water constantly, without diminished power.

After ten years constant use it is found to be just as potent as when first issued from the Manufactory. It deprives the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that river, bog, or stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

No. 1, Rs. 20, purifies in 24 hours 10 to 15 gal.

No. 2, Rs. 28, „ „ 17 to 22 gal.

No. 3, Rs. 38, „ „ 25 to 30 gal.

No. 1, covered with basket work intended for Travellers, Rs. 22.

A reduction of 10 per cent. for Cash with Order.

THACKER, VINING, AND CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ALKALOIDS, NEUTRAL PRINCIPLES,

AND OTHER VEGETABLE REMEDIES OF PRECISION.

MECONIC ACID.
ACONITIA.
ALOINE.
APIOL.
Do. IN GLOBULES.
HYDROCHLORATE OF APOMORPHIA.
ATROPIA.
ATROPIZED GELATINE.
CAFFEINE.
CODEIA.
COLOCYNTHIDINE.
CONVOLVULINE.
COUMARINE.
DIGITALINE.
EMETINE.
JALAPINE.
KOUSSEINE.
NARCEINE.
NARCOTINE.
NICOTINE.
PIPERINE.
THEBAINE.
CONIINE.
BRUCINE.

ROS ALPINUS.

The Prickly Heat season being close at hand, we recommend all to lay in a supply of this old established Remedy.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

CHEMICAL FOOD.

(SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.)

Strongly recommended as a Tonic for Children and Delicate Persons.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8.

CHOLERA MIXTURE,

By D. S. K. & Co.,

Is constantly resorted to, and with great success in Epidemics.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8. Per dozen—Rs. 15.

FEVER MIXTURE,

By D. S. K. & Co.,

Is an invaluable remedy in Intermittent Fever, if taken between the paroxysms.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

THE INDIAN DEFICIT AND THE INCOME TAX:

By J. M. MACLEAN. London: 1871.

A few Copies of this Pamphlet are on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price—One Rupee each.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This is a bold Pamphlet, and we cannot call it a bad one.—*Calcutta Englishman.*

Mr. Maclean's *brochure* has the merit of introducing a distinct variation on this protracted discussion.—*Times of India.*

Mr. Maclean is a very accomplished man.—*Indian Economist.*

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE on hand a large and varied assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, suitable for Monsoon wear.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar.)

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, and WHIPS, always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

EAST STREET, POONA,

AND

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

No. 24, Meadow Street, Bombay.

JUST received, via Overland, a large assortment of GOODS, manufactured expressly for them, comprising as follows:—

Ladies' Glove Kid Military Heel Boots.
„ „ and Patent Leather Boots.
„ „ Coloured French Cashmere ditto.
„ Black ditto ditto ditto.
„ „ Kid and Patent Leather Shoes, with Cromwell Rosette and Buckles, Walking Shoes.
Gentlemen's All Patent Leather Chelsea Boots.
„ Enamel Leather, Garibaldi Boots.
„ French Calf and Kid ditto.
„ Buckskin Boots.
„ Canvas Elastic Boots and Shoes.
„ Racquet Shoes, India rubber Soles.
Sundries.

Racqueting and Cricketting Kit, Gaiters, Silk Umbrellas, Hunting and Riding Whips, Regulation Steel, Brass, and Plated Spurs, &c., &c.

N.B.—All Orders from Outstations must be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment.

Directions for Self-measurement and Price List forwarded on application.

RUSSELL & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER PALMER, & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES,

THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

London Houses:

MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well-known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

DRY CHAMPAGNES— Rs. 40*+, Rs. 36*, Rs. 30*.
Ditto MAGNUMS— Rs. 80.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 38.
PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 38.
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON— Rs. 21
NUITS— Rs. 26. CHABLIS— Rs. 26*.
BRAUNBERGER— Rs. 25-8*. FORSTER TRAMINER Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER—Rs. 42*. RUDESHEIMER— Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNER— Rs. 34. HOCHHEIMER— Rs. 24*.
STEIN WEIN— Rs. 20.
COGNAC— Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. GENEVA—Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. BITTERS—Rs. 20.
MARSALA—Rs. 16. MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for Tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*. Those marked (+) shortly to arrive.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by themselves.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, by Messrs. Moline & Co., to arrive.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded; liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into.

Full particulars and detailed descriptive Price Lists to be obtained at our Offices,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

JULES MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

A shipment of this fine Brand just to hand, in capital order.

Quarts—Rs. 36; Pints—Rs. 19 per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

Rs. 9 per Dozen.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

Claret Cup made with the above is the most wholesome, delicious, and economical of all Table Beverages for this country.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

BOMBAY BRANCH, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
	CHAMPAGNES.	
34 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	32 0
43 0*	Light Dry Sillery, more body	39 0
49 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	44 0
49 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	44 0
49 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 4 Gold Neck, the driest Wine ever imported into this country, 1st quality, extremely delicate. The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe	44 0
	Double Magnums, 1st quality, very dry. Each bottle is equal to 4 ordinary quarts. Packed 4 in each case	at per case 64 0
	⁎ Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per dozen.	
	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
17 0	Light Hock, a sound wine	15 0
20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	24 0
34 0	Rudesheimer, recommended	28 0
42 0	Steinberger, very fine	36 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen, Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauneberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
14 0	Good Bordeaux recommended	12 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
31 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
47 0	Chateau D'Issan, highly recommended	42 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, fruity, for invalids	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0
	SHERRIES.	
	Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0*	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
36 0*	Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, very clean and extremely dry	32 0
	PORTS.	
18 0	One Grape	16 0
24 0	Two do recommended	21 0
30 0	Three do a fine invalid Wine	27 0
	BRANDIES.	
27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
40 0	Ditto ditto 15 years old	36 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
33 0	Madeira—Fine East India, full flavour	29 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade Mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen.......Quarts.
„ 5 „ ....Imperial Pints.
„ 4 „ ....Pints.

HOGSHEADS.

JUST LANDED IN PRIME CONDITION.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.

JUST LANDED.

Strongly recommended to Invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

Quarts at Rs. 7 per dozen.

Pints at „ 5 „

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.

THE ESPLANADE WINE AND PROVISION STORE.

J. HUDSON WATSON & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WINES.

		Cash* Per Doz.	Credit.* Per Doz.
PORT—			
BLACK SEAL	Rs.	25 0	28 0
GREEN ditto	„	30 0	34 0
RED ditto, Best old	„	54 0	60 0
TARAGONA, Finest	„	17 0	20 0
SHERRY—			
BLACK SEAL, Pale	„	20 0	22 8
GREEN ditto, Superior	„	23 8	26 0
RED ditto, very Fine	„	30 0	34 0
YELLOW ditto, AMONTILLADO	„	40 0	45 0
MARSALA	„	20 0	22 8
CLARET—			
BORDEAUX	„	11 0	12 8
MEDOC	„	21 0	24 0
St. EMILION	„	26 0	29 0
St. JULIEN, No. 1	„	26 0	[illegible] 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX	„	32 0	38 0
Ditto LEOVILLE, Genuine	„	70 0	75 0
CHAMPAGNE—			
VEUVE CLICQUOT'S	„	64 0	72 0
PERRIER JOUET'S, No. 1	„	50 0	56 0
MOET and CHANDON, No. 1	„	48 0	54 0
Ditto Ditto No. 2	„	32 0	36 0
BURGUNDY—			
BEAUNE	„	25 0	28 0
NUITS	„	50 0	56 0
CHABLIS	„	24 0	27 0
SAUTERNE, Haut	„	31 0	35 0
Ditto ditto, Superior	„	50 0	55 0
HOCK and MOSELLE—			
ERBACH	„	35 0	40 0
OESTRICH	„	40 0	45 0
HOCHHEIMER	„	52 0	58 0
BRAUNEBERG	„	38 0	43 0
SPARKLING HOCK	„	48 0	54 0
SPARKLING MOSELLE	„	48 0	54 0

LIQUEURS.

CHERRY BRANDY,	per bottle	Rs.	3 8	3 8
NOYEAU, White	ditto	„	3 8	4 0
MARASCHINO, 1st quality,	ditto	„	4 8	5 0
CURACOA,	ditto	„	6 8	7 8
CHARTREUSE,	ditto	„	8 0	9 0
ORANGE BITTERS,	ditto	„	3 8	4 0

To MESSES, CLUBS, and large CONSUMERS, a considerable reduction is made.

J. HUDSON WATSON & CO.,

ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN.

KINLOCH'S

VIRGIN SHERRY

Has not yet been matched as a pure, delicate, and cheap Dinner Wine.

Rs. 21; Discount 5 per cent. on 6 dozens.

KINLOCH'S

AMONTILLADO

Has an indescribable softness and body, and is a Standard Wine among Connoisseurs.

Rs. 32; Discount 5 per cent. on 3 dozens.

AGENTS:

D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

OAK CANTEEN, fitted complete for 12 persons, with best Electro-plated Ware, by MAPPIN, has been but little used ...... Rs. 750

⁎ Complete List of Contents sent Post-free on application.

HANDSOME TABLE LAMP, by Gardner ...... Rs. 40

SOLID SILVER BOEHM FLUTE, by Rudall, Rose and Carte, in Leather Case, with Instructions, spare Springs, Pads, &c. ...... Rs. 175

Original cost—28 Guineas.

MAHOGANY MEDICINE CHEST, with 20 Bottles, Scales, Weights, &c. ...... Rs. 50

A DOUBLE-BARREL GUN, by Westley Richards, complete in Oak Case ...... Rs. 100

A DOUBLE-BARREL BREECH-LOADER, Central Fire, Rebounding Locks, Snap Action, No. 12 Bore, in solid Leather Case with Implements complete, a Leather Cartridge Case to carry about 500 loaded Cartridges, a large supply of spare Wads, a Thousand Eley's Central Fire Cartridge Cases, spare Caps, &c., the whole Kit complete ...... Rs. 300

One of ALEXANDER HENRY'S MATCH RIFLES, fitted in Oak Case, complete with Implements ...... Rs. 300

SOUNDY AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.

ALL MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA.

To the order of SOUNDY & Co., and arranged to hold the various sizes of Paper and Envelopes in ordinary use.

THE COMPLETE CABINET: size 15½ by 11 inches, and 15½ inches high, with folding doors, porcelain Tablet for Memoranda, Date Calendar, division for holding Foolscap, large and small Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Inkstands, Pens, etc., with drawer underneath and secret drawer, finished in the best style, of seasoned wood, with Hobbs' Patent Lock.

In Polished Oak or Mahogany... ... ... Rs. 44

In Beautifully-Figured Dark Walnut ... ... „ 52

THE NEW DESPATCH CABINET.

A most complete and convenient Companion to the Traveller, containing divisions for Paper and Envelopes of all sizes, the Front falling down forms a Desk, and reveals receptacles for Pens, Pencils, and Inkstand, with drawers for Stamps, &c. In polished Oak.

Size 15 by 9½ by 9½ ... ... Rs. 24 0

THE REGISTERED STATIONERY CABINET.

15½ by 12½ and 10 inches high. The division arranged for the Paper to be placed horizontally; with Morocco-covered Writing Slope beneath, in Polished Solid Mahogany, with Patent Lock, Rs. 45.

SOLID STATIONERY CASE.

For holding Foolscap, Note Paper, and Envelopes of various sizes, with Drawer for Pens and Pencils, and Lid secured by Lock and Key. In polished Oak... ... Rs.

THE NEW LIBRARY STATIONERY CABINET.

With shaped Lid, secured by Lock and Key, containing Division for Stationery of various sizes. In Walnut, Oak, or Mahogany. Size 15½ by 7½ by 9½, with a rest for Ruler and tray for Pens and Inkstand... ... ... Rs. 26 0

PORTABLE SECRETAIRE.

Combined Book Case, Stationery Case, and Writing Desk, contains in a very small space the usual appurtenances of a Stationery Cabinet, as well as a rack for books of reference, pen tray, writing desk, &c.; a most valuable addition to the office, board-room, library, or school-room. In Oak wood, 45 Rs., fitted with four books only. Either Secrétaire can be had *without* the books.

ENLARGED SECRETAIRE.

This is similar in principle to the Registered Portable Secrétaire, but is especially adapted for office use. Besides the revolving stationery case, it contains a book rack, drawers, pen tray, and receptacle for foolscap and quarto papers and envelopes. In Oak wood, 60 Rs., fitted with four books only.

EVERYBODY'S SECRETAIRE.

The *principle* of the Registered Portable Secrétaire is also retained in this, but it is offered in the present form to meet the constant demand for a cheap and really useful stationery and book cabinet. In Oak wood, 30 Rs., fitted with four books only.

No other fittings than the four books are included in the prices quoted.

	Sizes.	Height ft. in.	Leg. ft. in.	Depth ft. in.
SECRETAIRE.	Portable	„ 1 4	„ 1 4	„ 0 7½
	Enlarged	„ 1 5	„ 1 5	„ 0 8½
	Everybody's	„ 1 3	„ 1 3	„ 0 6½

ILLUSTRATIONS sent FREE by post on application.

Cash Prices are quoted; a remittance must in all cases accompany orders.

SOUNDY AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

TEA, TEA.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER ELLORA.

SOUCHONG, Extra Fine, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, at Rs. 10-8 per box.

SOUCHONG, Fine, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 8-8 per box.

FINEST FLOWERY PEKOE, in 1 lb. Cannisters, Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY PEKOE, Superior Quality, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 12 per box.

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

CIGARS ....No. 1, in Boxes of 250
CHEROOTS ......No. 2 ditto 500
CIGARS ....No. 2 ditto 500

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS.
DINDIGUL ditto
COCONADA ditto

J. NEUBERG.

FOR SALE, SUNDRY PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY, SHOLAPORE, POONA, PAUNCHGUNNY, KURRACHEE. If desired, a portion of the Purchase Money may remain on Mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as ten annual instalments.

For further particulars, apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared, and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO.,

THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for Land and Bank shares. Inquiries for Mazagon shares at Rs. 940.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 1/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11½d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11½d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 11/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-12
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	230
Mexican Dollars	220
Five-Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	109 nl
Gold Leaf	16-13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-15
Australian Gold	16-14-6
Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	102½
Four per cent	100
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	95
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	127

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 18th Sept., to Saturday, 30th Sept. 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	2,701	8	0
House Rate	18,370	14	7
Police Rate	6,379	6	11
Lighting Rate	6,379	6	11
Water Rate	9,508	13	7
Halalcore Cess	6,701	7	3
Market Fees	4,286	14	0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	386	12	0
Miscellaneous Fees	954	6	0
Fines and Penalties	185	14	0
Town Duties	18,942	13	9
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	3,100	0	0
Total Rs.	77,898	5	8

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFIE.—3RD OCTOBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 2nd October, 8-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 10 minutes

Via Turkey, 1st October, 4-49 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 38 hours 8 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd October, 1-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 5 minutes

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 2nd October, 6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 37 minutes.

Via Turkey, 2nd October, 7-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 6 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd October, 10-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 31 minutes

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 2nd October, 8-21 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 39 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd October, 10-57 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 34 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 2nd to 9 P.M. of the 3rd October is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	2	12	0	1
„ Calcutta	8	51	0	3
„ Madras	0	53	0	4

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 3rd Oct., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 2nd Oct., 8-40 P.M.; via Turkey, 1st Oct. 4-49 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 30th Sept. 11-15 A.M.; via Turkey, 2nd Oct., 10-50 A.M. From America via Russia, 2nd Oct., 8-34 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Albert Victor	Clark	London, June 24.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Mystic Belle	Burnham	Rangoon.

The barque Alice Ritson, Matches, to Cochin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The brig Letitia, to Zanzibar, began to load yesterday.

STEAMER REPORTS.

TRINCOMALLEE, 3rd Oct, 12 P.M.—H M S Glasgow from Zanzibar arrived to-day.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 3rd Oct, 11 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 85.

MANGALORE, 3rd Oct, 12 P.M.—Weather fair, therometer 80.

CANANORE, 3rd Oct, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 30, rainfall 5 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3rd Oct, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east, thermometer 86, barometer 30.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; long. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 30th September.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·829	in.
Temperature of the Air	80·7	„
Wet bulb Thermometer	77·3	„
Dew Point	75·9	„
Relative Humidity of Air	·861	„
Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded = 8	4·8	„
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	85·4	„
Minimum do. do.	77·5	„
General direction of wind, NNW, NW.		
Movement in 24 hours	293	

	In.	Ct.
Fall of Rain during the week	0	15
Registered between 1st January and 24th Sept. 1871	37	15
Total fall of Rain between 1st January and 1st Oct.	37	30

DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Euxine (s), 22 cases hardware and 1 case copper nails, R Benton Hobbs; 14 cases sherry and 10 cases brandy, A Burjorjee & Co; 499 hoop iron and 48 bundles British bar iron, Finlay, Scott, & Co; 40 cases sherry, 5 cases claret, 4 cases champagne, and 3 cases hock, Lawrence & Co: 5 cases clocks, F Leuba & Co.

Ellen Bates, 39 packages glassware, A A Kheroolabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Montana, 4 packages chinaware, King, King, & Co.

Euxine (s), 6 cases champagne, J Eduljee Sons; 13 cases sherry, 2 cases port, 2 cases liqueur, 5 cases champagne, 5 cases claret, 2 cases chablis, 2 cases brandy, 3 cases whiskey, 2 cases hock, 1 case gingerwine, and 1 case barsac, Geo W Wheatley & Co.

Callirrhoe, 25 bales paper, Landing and Shipping Agency.

Lord Canning, 949 cases brandy, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

Glenduror, 20 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Valkyria, 24 hhds pale ale, Payne & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 380 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—3RD OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Canute, 200 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.

Callirrhoe, 53 bales cotton, B Shamjee; 24 bundles linseed, J Damjee.

Pericles, 45 bales wool, N Pursotumdass; 109 bales cotton, G Futtaychund.

Baghdad (s), 30 bales cotton, D Callianjee; 74 bales cotton C Mowjee; 150 bales cotton, Forbes & Co; 11 cases cashmere shawls, R Nundlall; 100 bales cotton, D Merwanjee; 9 bales cotton, S Shapoorjee; 10 cases indigo, B Callidass; 34 cases indigo, S Sewjee; 200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co; 111 bales cotton, H Carsonjee.

Euxine (s), 160 bales cotton, S Bhaya; 150 bales cotton, Forbes & Co; 50 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co; 130 bales cotton, T Moolje; 50 bales cotton, E D Sassoon.

China (s), 41 bales cotton, C Nensee; 23 bales wool, V Vussonjee 52 bales cotton, N Khuttow; 12 bales cotton, D G Hoosen; 68 bales cotton, M Chatoor & Co; 56 bales cotton, K Pittamber & Co; 25 bales cotton, D Gopejee; 41 bales cotton, L Khemjee & Co; 29 bales wool, C Nensey.

Delhi (s), 877 bags linseed, L Ludha.

FOR LONDON.

China (s), 5 bales skins, D Esmaljee; 12 boxes benjamin, R Dhurmsey & Co; 5 bales hides, M Soomar; 54 bales hides, N Gangjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

China (s), 120 bales cotton, P Mowjee; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 100 bales cotton, M Chatoor & Co.

Delhi (s), 100 bales cotton, P Mowjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ellora (s), 6½ chests M opium, T eittaram; 16 chests M opium, P Chimonram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ellora (s), 21 chests M opium, R Kalooram.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—OCTOBER 3.

Chapple, Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURE.—OCTOBER 3.

Bevill, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Beloosh Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.
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REV. D. C. BOYD.
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BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.
Master—MR. MCDONALD.
Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD.
With three Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Master—MR. LUMSDEN.
Mistress—MRS. LUMSDEN.
With Two Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

FEES:—First and Second Classes	Rs. 5	per Month.
Third Class	7½	„
Fourth and Fifth Classes	10	„

BOARDERS.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary
J. PATON, } Secretaries.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equa-footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One Month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from October 1, 1871 .. .. Rs. 45

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. .. Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PARKER—October 2nd, at Carwar, the wife of Mr. G. C. Parker, Port Officer, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DREW—September 25th, at Dalhousie, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Drew, Assistant Adjutant General, of a son.

HANLON—September 25th, at Bustee, the wife of George Hanlon, Esq., Civil Divisional Engineer, of a son.

SAUNDERS—September 29th, at Jubbulpore, the widow of the late Captain R. P. Saunders, A. F. Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1871.

MR. CLEVELAND is a most unreasonable man. Instead of being satisfied with the big blue books containing the report of the Bombay Bank Commission, which reveal to him with the utmost distinctness how every rupee of the money he had invested in the Bank was thrown away, this perverse and implacable shareholder actually wants to get his money back again. Years have passed away since the old Bank of Bombay failed; of the men who were responsible for, or suffered by, that calamity, some are dead, some have forgotten the past in the pleasure of making fresh fortunes or rising to distinction in the service of a grateful Government, some have grown accustomed to the misery and degradation of a poverty-stricken existence and shudder to hear stronger spirits talk of a new agitation to recover their rights. Mr. Cleveland, however, remains unchanged. Careless alike of the wishes of the Government, the old directors, the liquidator, the solicitor, and even of a large number of his timid fellow-shareholders—who bear their wrongs meekly rather than run the risk of giving offence to people in power—Mr. Cleveland repeats in the plainest language to-day what he said five years ago, that he wants his money, and that, if he cannot get it, he means to leave no stone unturned to call some one to account for its misappropriation. "Let the dead past bury its "dead," is not Mr. Cleveland's motto. In his bitter, uncompromising mood, he confronts us with ghosts that we thought were laid long ago—and talks what seems to be the language of an older world about crores of rupees tossed away by Bank directors among Bombay speculators with as little regard to rights of ownership or the special laws passed to regulate banking business as if the coins had been worthless counters. There can be no doubt that the Directors of the Bank of Bombay did act, not only recklessly, but illegally, in lending money on land and securities of other companies than those named in their charter; and Mr. Cleveland's anxiety to find out whether the shareholders' money is hopelessly gone or not is certainly more natural than the nervous eagerness of a good many other shareholders to wind up the whole concern as fast as possible. This magnanimous disregard of their own interests is not common with men who have lost money; and it strikes an outsider as a very odd thing that almost every one who spoke at Monday's meeting seemed to look upon Mr. Cleveland as a personal enemy for having the courage to propose that the liquidator should be instructed to commence legal proceedings "for the purpose of compelling the Directors to "make good the losses sustained by the Bank "through loans of the Bank's money of an un-"authorized nature or on insufficient security."

Yet this suggestion holds out the only chance the shareholders still have left of recovering a farthing of their lost money. The Government solicitor made a mysterious statement at Monday's meeting about something the Government proposes to do; but the shareholders must be well aware by this time that both the Secretary of State and the Government of India have distinctly and finally refused to accept the responsibility of the Bank's failure. The position taken up by Government is this—and we believe it to be unassailable—that the general body of shareholders had their own representatives on the Board of Directors to look after their interests, that the Government Directors were only appointed to look after the public money invested in the Bank, and that, as this public money was lost in the common crash, the State itself is a sufferer and cannot equitably be called upon to make good the losses of individual shareholders. It is urged that Government has received, in gifts from natives to public institutions, and in the proceeds of sales of land at excessive rates in 1864, a good deal of money that was really taken from the Bombay Bank; and we can well believe that, when Mr. Cleveland hears the peal of Premchund Roychund's joy-bells in the University Tower, they will always seem to mock him with the taunting words—"Would'nt you like to melt us "down for sale, and change us for the bright "rupees that Premchund made away with?" But, considering how much money the Government lost in the old Bank, and how they helped to establish the new one so as indirectly to benefit the old shareholders, we cannot think that any court of law would fix them with a heavier liability than they have already borne. It is, however, a different question whether both the official and the mercantile Directors cannot be made to pay for their mismanagement of the Bank. Some of the shareholders were bent on trying this question four years ago; but they were dissuaded from their purpose by Mr. LeMessurier and the Home Committee, who had been beguiled with promises that Government would do something, and who were convinced that the Bombay Bank Commission would see its way to recommending that all the shareholders should receive compensation from the State. The Report of the Commission, however, came to nothing—it was but a judicial summing-up in which the painful necessity of passing sentence on the authors of the Bank's failure was avoided—and now Mr. LeMessurier personally has got a pension from the State while the rest of the shareholders are left out in the cold. If, then, anything is to be done, an action at law is the sole resource left to the shareholders.

WE continue to receive so many complaints of what is called the unfairness of the provision for the acceptance of tenders for transfer to the new loan in the order in which they are received, that it may be well to state fully the arguments by which the policy of the Government may be defended. In the first place, it is clear that the best part of the conversion scheme for the State is that which relates to the paying off of £2,700,000 of the loan with currency money, and that this must be maintained in its integrity at any cost. Then, with regard to the balance of the loan, the principal anxiety of the Finance Minister must have been to get an operation of such magnitude, and so liable to the risk of being spoilt by any sudden caprice of dealers in the Stock Market, completed as quickly as possible. To effect this purpose, it was absolutely necessary to bring a strong pressure to bear on the holders of Fives, so as to force them to send in their securities at once for transfer. The threat that the latest applicants would be paid off at par was sufficient to secure the immediate success of the Finance Minister's plan, but we doubt if the *pro ratâ* provision would have answered equally well. If it had been announced that a certain proportion of the paper held by each creditor of the State would be renewed at a premium, holders would have had no interest whatever in tendering for conversion until the end of the time allowed, whatever it might have been—so that, for two, or perhaps even three, months, the scheme on the success of which so much depended would have been exposed to the risk of the market falling. At all events, it would have been found desirable to stimulate the zeal of holders to take advantage of the Government offer by giving them better terms than they get now; and probably, with a *pro ratâ* plan, we should have had a ten years' instead of a seven years' 4½ per cent. loan—the three years' difference representing an additional charge to the country of some £200,000.

People argue about this matter as if the creditors of the State were like shareholders in a joint stock company, who have of course an indefeasible right to absolutely equal treatment. The public creditors have no right whatever to anything of the kind. It is perfectly open to any Government to offer particular terms to any section of its creditors, available for a limited period or according to priority of application. This is precisely what Mr. Boutwell has just done in the case of some of the United States Five-Twenties. His terms were naturally considered favourable by those who accepted them, and many who had not the chance would gladly have benefited by them. This is an answer to much of the nonsense that is talked about the obligations of the Government to its creditors. It is not by sentiment, but by interest, that the conduct of men who lend money to the State is guided, and the State in its turn can only be bound by similar considerations—though of course fair dealing towards all is always the best policy of Governments as well as individuals. What classes, then, of holders of securities will, not suffer loss, but only get the value at par of their securities instead of being presented with a bonus? A correspondent who is thoroughly familiar with the working of the market for Government securities informs us that these holders may be divided into three classes:—(1) Those whose paper happened to be in transit at the date of the notification. (2) Those whose paper is held by Bankers without a power of sale. (3) Ignorant people, or people in remote districts, who may not have got the news in time. With regard to the first class, it consists of persons who are well able to bear being placed at a disadvantage in this matter. Government securities are very largely used as a medium of remittances between India and England, and there are always very large amounts in transit back and forward between the two countries; so that many lacs must have been at sea when the Notification was issued, and have arrived in India or England too late to secure conversion. The holders of these securities may think themselves injured; but they are wealthy merchants and bankers, not poor widows and orphans. As to the second class, we believe that the Banks generally have made applications for transfer without waiting to refer the matter to absent clients, in all cases in which they have power to sell; and, as to cases in which they have no such power, we must say that people who leave bonds of an expiring loan in their bankers' hands without troubling their heads what the Government may do deserve no pity when they lose the advantages they might have gained by taking greater care of their property. The third class must necessarily be a very small one, and we should imagine that any really well-authenticated case of hardship suffered by a poor holder of Government paper through ignorance of the fact that a conversion Notification had been published would meet with attentive consideration. But it is too late to make any alteration now in a scheme which on the whole we regard as equitable towards both the tax-payers and the creditors of the State.

SOME of our readers may possibly have overlooked the very important paragraph relating to the Tichborne trial in Reuter's Australian Express which we published on Monday. It is now stated that not only the man Orton, with whom the defence tried to identify the claimant, but also one of the crew of the Osprey, have been found in Australia. If this be so, the case is at an end. Should the Orton theory be disproved, the claimant will undoubtedly get the estates, much to the indignation of many respectable persons, who, in their ignorance of the world of fashion, think it a scandalous thing that a man who owns that he is a most disreputable character should be placed on the roll of English baronets. So far as accomplishments go, the claimant's tastes have always seemed to us eminently aristocratic. He belongs to a Gun Club, and he can't spell; and any reader of *Lothair* must know that these are the distinguishing qualifications of men who by right of birth are numbered among the "Upper Ten" of English society in our day.

WE publish in another column a letter from General McCleverty, late Commander-in-Chief of Madras, to the Horse Guards, respecting the insubordination in the 19th Madras Native Infantry in February last. The General considers that the matter was one in which the sepoys in the first instance were in no degree to blame, and that a proper explanation might have satisfied the men and rendered further steps unnecessary. The evidence given at the Court of Inquiry satisfied him that no spirit of mutiny or disloyalty existed in the regiment; and it also appeared to him that the sepoys had no previous cause of complaint against their officers, except as regarded Lieut.-Colonel Jenkins, the second in command, whose treatment of the men, especially of the Mussulman portion, had, in his opinion, been injudicious. Referring again to Colonel Jenkins, General McCleverty says his injudicious treatment of the men had been a cause of much irritation, which showed itself on more than one occasion. On account of the unfitness of this officer he had directed him to be relieved of his appointment while the Wing under his command was on its march from Kurnool to Gooty, and Lieut.-Colonel Firth, "a trustworthy, good, and zealous officer, in whom the sepoys had confidence, was appointed in his place, but was then unfortunately ill and unfit to join. Major Bowen is considered to have been hasty in confining the first man who refused his pay; and, as to Captain Atkinson, the General says, "I had little confidence in him; he was to resign his appointment on the arrival of the regiment at the Straits, and I intended to replace him by Captain Richmond." Colonel Cholmeley is held to have unfortunately, but not wilfully, misconceived the pay and audit regulations. General McCleverty says he was very much satisfied with the state of the regiment, which had been inspected by him early in 1870; and altogether he seems to think that a little more common sense on the part of the officers might have prevented any disobedience at all on the part of the men.

IT is a remarkable fact that, in a lengthy letter published in yesterday's *Times of India* from a correspondent at Goa about the military rising there, not a word is said which could throw any light whatever upon the causes that induced the sepoys to rebel or the objects they had in view in rising in mutiny. A letter from the Secretary to the Portuguese Government, which we publish this morning, tells us, however, that the whole affair originated in the discontent of some of the officers at the slowness of promotion. The Governor General seems to have acted with vigour and good sense throughout.

WE [illegible] yesterday informed by telegraph that Lieut. Lambart and Sergeant McInnes have been committed for trial on a charge of criminal trespass with intent to wound.

A RUMOUR is current that the newly-created Judicial Commissionership of British Burmah has been offered to Mr. J. D. Sandford, Registrar of the High Court, N. W. P.

ON Friday afternoon the prizes were distributed to the successful competitors at the South of India Rifle Meeting, by Major-General Borton, commanding the Mysore Division.

NONE of the Bengal inundation reports which have been sent to the press mention any very notable loss of human life. There have not been more than two or three deaths by drowning. The great loss will be in plough cattle and in seed grain.

MR. MAYNE, C.B., Commissioner of Allahabad, and Colonel Alexander, Superintending Engineer, have gone to Jounpore to superintend the arrangements for distributing relief among the sufferers by the late floods, and for repairing, as far as possible, the damage done.

THE Government of India has issued a notification calling upon the subordinate Governments to arrange their Civil Lists as far as practicable on an uniform plan. The plan furnished as a pattern contains more than twenty distinct parts, each of which is subdivided into numerous subordinate heads.

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR N. W. P., will, it is believed, form his camp in the beginning of December at Manickpore on the Jubbulpore line of railway, and march via Kirwee and Kallinjer Fort to Banda through the Humirpore district and Jhansie division, returning via Humirpore and Cawnpore to Allahabad about the end of February.

THE MUTINY AT GOA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I had occasion to send you a telegram yesterday requesting you to allow me to correct some of the telegrams, exceedingly terrifying, which had appeared in your paper, and which were prejudicial to us by causing a diversion in commerce and communication with English territories where the *Gazette* is read, though not in Goa, where everybody knows that the Government is in power, and the mutiny (without a programme, without a leader, and without a flag,) has nearly approached its termination, if new elements do not come forward to vivify it. The country rises and runs to the side of the Government with an enthusiasm never seen before, and no constitutional guarantees have yet been suspended, as might have been done if our circumstances had been in a critical condition. Believe me, that the rebels have not yet ventured to disclose either their programme or their desires! They have no leader! and they do not know their destiny!

This movement was due to the thoughtlessness of half a dozen inferior officers who were impatient for their promotion which they saw delayed. Neither the soldiers nor many of the officers were involved in the movement.

Every moment it is expected that the insurrection, condemned by the unanimity of public opinion and the vagueness of the pretext, will terminate without a single shot having been fired.

If it happens contrary to what I say, the Government is confident that it possesses power more than enough to overcome the mutineers by force of arms.

Herewith I beg to enclose all the papers that can enlighten you upon the insurrectionary movement of Goa; and trust that you will dispel the wrong impressions produced by the perusal of the telegrams above alluded to, though I believe they were conveyed by you in good faith.—I am, &c.,

THOMAS REBEIRO,
Secretary to the Governor-General of Goa.
New Goa, 29th September.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a Calcutta shareholder in the National Bank of India, will you allow me space to reply to an extremely mischievous and ill-informed article which appeared in the last number of the *Indian Economist*?

The writer of the article commences by saying that the present movement for the removal of the Head Office to Calcutta originated in the dismissal of Mr. Anderson, the Calcutta Manager. This statement is incorrect. So far back as May last, certain of the Calcutta shareholders expressed their dissatisfaction with the present management of the Bank, and warned the Directors that, unless some reforms were forthcoming, they would feel it necessary, in the protection of their own interests, to consider the propriety of re-transferring the Head Office to India. The reply to that communication was unsatisfactory, and hence the present agitation. Mr. Anderson was merely selected as agent in the matter, *first*, because, under the present Articles of Association, the Indian shareholders can only have a voice in the management through an agent in London; and, *secondly*, because, having been in the service of the Bank for many years, Mr. Anderson seemed the proper person to employ in this behalf, especially as, in consequence of his sudden dismissal, he happened to be returning to England. Mr. Anderson's persona case has in no way been taken up by the Calcutta shareholders, for the simple reason that they at present know nothing about it. This being so, it is almost as ludicrous, as it is untrue, to say, like the writer in the *Indian Economist*, that they "have gone the length of making it the ground for proposing the dissolution of the Bank."

The ignorance of the *Indian Economist* is displayed in the next sentence, which runs as follows:—

"It seems that the Bank has not quite escaped the tail of the hurricane that has been blowing since 1866, and that it has recently lost some four or five lakhs of rupees through the imprudence of one of its China agencies."

There are three misstatements in this one sentence. The Bank has but one China agency, which was only established last year; and the loss referred to was six lakhs.

The writer then goes on to say that "all that Mr. Anderson's friends could do to lower the Bank's credit and the quotation of its shares, they have done." In reply to this, I can only say that the shares have never fallen below 95 at Calcutta, whereas they have been lately as low as 65, I believe, in Bombay.

The whole article, if you will excuse my saying so, Sir, appears to me to be dictated by that foolish jealousy of Calcutta which is so obvious in Mr. Knight's writings. Such a feeling, however, is quite uncalled for. I dare say the Calcutta shareholders would be quite willing to locate the Head Office at Bombay, if the Bombay shareholders so wish. All they want is, that it shall be somewhere in India, where they can watch its proceedings and have a voice in the management.

A *primâ facie* reason for locating it at Calcutta was the fact that upwards of 23,000 shares out of 37,000 are borne on the Calcutta Register. Of this number, I may add, the holders of some 11,000 shares have already declared themselves in favour of the present movement. A great number are of course in England.

The *Indian Economist* has been caught tripping on several occasions of late; but, when it undertakes to interfere in the affairs of a Joint Stock Company, the least that can be expected is that it will take the trouble to inform itself of the facts.—Yours, &c., H. B.

Calcutta, 29th Sept.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 2ND OCTOBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm. Fair Dhollera, 7¾d.

Arrivals from Bombay—Rinaldo, Brisbane, Sydney Dacres, Seaforth, Louisa Fletcher, Andaman, and Kingdom o' Fife.

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

COMMITTAL OF LIEUTENANT LAMBART.

MADRAS, 3RD OCTOBER, 10-15 A.M.

IN the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate at Bangalore, Lieutenant Lambart and Sergeant McInnis have been committed for trial on the charge of criminal trespass with intent to wound.

GALLE, 2ND OCTOBER.

The captain, ten officers, and five men of the Mægera are passengers home by the mail which leaves here to-day. The Malacca landed them at King George's Sound, and proceeded with the remainder to two vessels.

DR. BHAU DAJI'S CURE FOR LEPROSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the *Times of India* of the 14th instant appeared an editorial intended to defend Dr. Bhau Dajee's persistence in not making known to the profession his antidote for lepra. It appears that this editorial has been evoked by an article in the *Guzerat Mitra*, which mildly censured the Doctor's conduct in keeping secret a medicine which, if it really cures lepra, ought to be made public at once, and thus enable physicians to relieve humanity of the sufferings caused by this horrible disease. The gist of the editorial is nothing but a repetition of what has been already said to shield the Doctor from the reproaches of the journals which denounced his conduct as unfair.

It is long since that several journals announced that Dr. Bhau Daji had discovered a medicine to cure lepra. Many letters and some pamphlets in Guzerathi has been published extoling its efficacy, but the Doctor himself has never come forward to confirm the statement. In a late letter published in one of the Bombay English periodicals, it is stated that Dr. Bhau has with this medicine cured the son of a European. I defy the Doctor to come forward and confirm it. I am credibly informed that the boy is far from being recovered.

In a Guzerathi pamphlet published by somebody on behalf of Dr. Bhau, several names of the patients has been given as cured. The son of a Clerk in the Accountant General's office, and a Hindoo living at Kandawaddy, close to Dr. Atmaram's house, have been under Dr. Bhau's treatment for years, yet no cure has been effected in either case. There are several other cases in which no improvement has taken place, although the Doctor has been liberally paid by them.

The Editor of the *Times of India* appears to believe that European doctors keep secret any newly-discovered medicine, but in this he is mistaken, as no true professional gentleman would do so. When Sir James Simpson discovered the anæsthetic properties of chloroform, he at once made them known to the public. Lately, when hydrate of chloral was discovered, it was disclosed, though all its effects were then not known, but it was by the experiments of several medical men that the effects of hydrate of chloral are so well understood now.

It appears also from the *Times of India* that Dr. Bhau has not yet completed his discoveries or experiments. Had the Doctor disclosed his secret, would not the investigation have been better carried on by other physicians in India, and especially in Europe, where so much attention has been given to find a medicine to allay the sufferings occasioned by this fearful disease?

Dr. Richardson has lately published a list of the medicines discovered by him, and the diseases in which they are efficacious, with a request that professional men may pay attention to them and verify his statements.

Most of the patients under Dr. Bhau's treatment are rich or able to pay for themselves. Is it fair to carry on experiments with rich patients only, and through the medium of their friends and others to extol the new medicine?—Yours, &c., OBSERVER.

Bombay, 23rd September.

BOMBAY.

AHMEDABAD ASSOCIATION.—About Rs. 331 have been subscribed to the fund for the above Association.

POLICE FINES.—During the last month Rs. 696 were recovered on account of fines inflicted by the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court.

EARTHQUAKE.—We understand that on Friday a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Memoodabad, in the Ahmedabad collectorate.

H. H. MULHARAO.—We learn that His Highness Mulharao is to attend the Durbar which is to be held in Bombay in January next.

MURDER NEAR SURAT.—The wife of a cultivator was murdered the other day by a Bheel somewhere near Surat for the sake of her ornaments.

THEFT.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday sentenced one Nuthao Petta to receive twelve stripes for stealing a silver ornament belonging to Thuckoo, woman.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—The Hon. Mr. F. S. Chapman, Chief Secretary to Government, returned back to Poona by the afternoon train yesterday.

THE QUEEN'S STATUE.—It is stated that the ceremony of uncovering the Queen's statue will take place on the same day on which the grand Durbar is to be held in Bombay.

NAWAB OF RADHUNPORE.—We observe that His Highness the Nawab of Radhunpore visited, a few days ago, the Talookdars of Ahmedabad, where he has been staying for some time past.

INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on the body of a Hindoo. The jury found that the deceased's death was due to exhaustion from leprosy and old age.

TRICKS WITH CHILDREN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Ghella Rabicurn and three others were fined Rs. 25 each, for taking in pawn or buying for children, apparently under the age of fourteen years, certain ornaments.

THROWING BALLAST OVERBOARD.—Two boatmen were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with throwing ballast overboard without permission from the Conservator of the port. They admitted the offence, and were fined five rupees each.

INFANTICIDE.—A new-born native child was found by the police in a gully on the Khurruck road on Monday last. The child was refused admittance into the Jamsetjee Hospital, and a Mahomedan woman subsequently came forward and adopted it.

EXAMINER IN INSOLVENCY.—At the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, was sworn as Examiner of Claims in Insolvency in the place of Mr. Cooper, the newly-appointed second magistrate of police.

THE YOUNG THAKORE OF KOTH.—We understand that the young Thakore of Koth will be installed on the gudee on the next Dusserah holiday; and that the property of his deceased father, which is now in custody of the Government, will be made over to him.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday, while a horse was being led along the Upper Duncan Road by two men it suddenly broke loose, and ran against a woman, aged about [illegible] four years, throwing her down and seriously in[illegible] her. She was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

WIDOW MARRIAGE AND THE SALE OF GIRLS A[illegible] THE BANYANS.—Once more, and in another d[illegible] we see a manifestation of that upheaving of [illegible] and feeling which has been worked by the w[illegible] riage of 1869. About 200 persons of th[illegible] Banyan caste have, it is said, petitioned th[illegible] their caste to rehabilitate the practice w[illegible] among them in former days. It is said [illegible] these Katchee gentlemen came into [illegible] Guzerathi population of Bombay, the[illegible] tion against widow marriages, and [illegible] tion of the rule against them now is [illegible] contact. Another execrable pract[illegible] community against which the pe[illegible] the practice, namely, of purchasin[illegible] father. This practice, as much [illegible] ings of humanity, as opposed to [illegible] the old law, has yet, in one way and [illegible] to itself a strong footing not only in [illegible] yan caste but among other castes also. [illegible] ber aright, Manu distinctly pronounces [illegible] all who are parties to the purchase and [illegible] with a view to marriage. And it is re[illegible] that the communities amongst whom th[illegible] tains should bestir themselves about the [illegible] it.—*Dnyan Prakash.*

EXECUTION OF PRIVATE PATRICK SMITH.

ABOUT the middle of June Poona was shocked by the news of a dreadful double murder, which had been committed in the barracks, then occupied by the 83rd Regiment. On the night of the 18th, about half-past nine, just after the last tattoo had been sounded, and when those not on duty in the military quarters were supposed to have retired to rest, two sharp reports of a pistol fired in quick succession were heard coming from the direction of the G. barrack room. Sergeant Griffith, and other men who were on guard, ran towards the place, and on entering they stumbled across the body of a man lying across the doorway, and they had scarcely got clear of it before they came upon another, lying further up the centre of the room. By the dim light of a single lamp that was then burning, two men, one with a pistol in his hand, were seen struggling, and around them there was much confusion, other men rushing hither and thither. Both were arrested, and then the sad details of the affair transpired. The G. barrack-room, one of the principal rooms occupied by the regiment, was occupied by a number of men, who had as usual retired on the sounding of the last tattoo. At about half-past nine, Private Neill, one of the occupants, saw a Private named Patrick Smith leave his cot and approach that wherein another man named Thomas Carroll was lying. Smith said, "Are you asleep?" Before Carroll could reply, a revolver was fired at him by his questioner, and he jumped out of bed and ran about twenty yards, and fell. On hearing the shot, Neill and another Private named Evan Roberts jumped up, and as Smith went towards the door he was intercepted by Private Roberts, whose cot was near the door. He turned on Roberts and discharged another barrel of his pistol at him, shooting him dead; for when, a few seconds afterwards, Roberts was turned over by a comrade, he was found to be motionless. Private Lawrence Hoare, another occupant of the room, seized Smith, and took the pistol from him, and it was these two men who were seen struggling and were arrested. Hoare was at once released. Smith was kept in custody. He was not drunk, but the only reason he would give for his murderous attack on Carroll was "he has been tormenting me all day," while, regarding the murder of Roberts, he would give no reason whatever.

On the 15th September, Smith was brought up at the High Court Criminal Sessions and charged with the murder of Private Carroll, it being considered unnecessary by the Advocate-General to try him for the murder of Roberts also. Evidence was led at great length, the case occupying the Court during the entire day. At the conclusion of it there remained no doubt of the prisoner's guilt; the evidence was clear and overwhelming against him; and all his counsel could plead on his behalf was that the shots were the result of accident. There accordingly remained but one duty for the Chief Justice, and the prisoner was sentenced to death. From the time of his arrest till he was placed in the dock, he preserved an appearance of extraordinary coolness, and even indifference, for when, according to the usual formula, the Clerk of the Crown asked the prisoner, after the verdict of the jury had been returned, if he had anything to say why judgment should not be passed upon him, he merely answered, "Might it be your Lordship's pleasure to pass your sentence, whatever it is?"

These are but the opening acts of the tragedy. Yesterday it was consummated. After his sentence Smith was removed in close custody, and a short time ago it was decreed that his execution should take place on the 3rd October. In the interval he never completely lost the indifference he manifested from the beginning. He took his meals tolerably, and he slept well. Occasionally, he fretted much, and appeared to those in authority to be on the point of making a complete confession of his motives for the murders—which, indeed, appear motiveless, as, regarding the only reason the prisoner ever hinted at, "that Carroll had been annoying him," Carroll on his deathbed, and in his deposition, said, "I always was on friendly terms with him," and "I never quarrelled with him." On one or two mornings, Smith during his confinement hinted that he would make a confession in the evening; but as the days wore on and the evenings came he seemed desirous to remove the subject as far as possible from his mind, so that it was not until the eve of his execution that he prepared the following sentences, and gave to the world all the reason it most probably ever will get for the extraordinary crimes the prisoner stood accused of:—

"H. M. Common Jail of Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

"I, the undersigned, Patrick Smith, lately a private in H. M. 83rd Regiment, do hereby freely confess, that I am truly guilty of the double murder committed in the barrack of my regiment at Poona, on the 18th of June last, on the persons of Thomas Carroll, and Evan Roberts, of the 83rd Regiment.

"What impelled me to commit the awful crime were certain taunting remarks which I repeatedly overheard Carroll and Roberts pass upon me whilst conversing among themselves.

"I admit the justice of the sentence pronounced against me. I truly and deeply repent for what I have done, and whilst I beg pardon of my fellow citizens for the outrage done to them, and to society at large, I beg them to pray for me, that I may find mercy at the hands of my God, through the merits of His Blessed Son Jesus Christ. Amen.

"(Signed). P. SMITH.

"Witnesses.
"J. CIAMPI, S.J.
"WM. H. G. MAYERS."

After making this statement, the condemned man retired to rest, and slept till four o'clock, when he was roused by the Rev. Mr. Ciampi, who, since the prisoner's committal and sentence, had been ceaseless in his attentions. Sacrament was administered to him about five o'clock, and he continued chiefly engaged in devotion till half-past seven. At that time he was pinioned. He submitted to the operation without the movement of a muscle, looking blankly forward, whilst the reverend father whispered to him such words as he might need for comfort. At a quarter to eight, he was removed from his cell, and in the court-yard Dr. Bhau Dajee, Sheriff of Bombay, read over to him the decree for his execution; but he still preserved the same stolidity. Indeed, one could fancy he was tired of ceremony, and was still possessed of the callous spirit in which he uttered his impatience to the Chief Justice before sentence was passed upon him. He walked up the gallows steps firmly, accompanied by his spiritual advisers, and amid the hum of the huge crowd that had gathered in front of the Jail, he quietly passed a word with Mr. Ciampi, and placed himself on the trap, where the noose was adjusted. He still exhibited no emotion. When the cap was drawn over his face, he simply crossed his hands, as if in prayer. Precisely at ten minutes to eight, the signal was given to the executioners, and the sharp ring of the withdrawn bolt, the sudden extension of the rope, and a few brief struggles, intimated that the unhappy man had expiated with his life the murder of his comrades. He died remarkably easy. With the exception of some convulsive upward motions, there was no appearance of a struggle, and in little over a minute all motion had ceased. He was cut down at ten minutes to nine. Then the motley turbaned crowd that swarmed densely around the Jail in every quarter—that filled windows, crowded on wall tops, and hung on trees wherever a branch would hold—began to separate, convinced that they had seen all they could of the exhibition that a public execution is too often regarded as; and by ten o'clock the Jail Road and the thoroughfares adjoining had resumed their usual appearance, and scarcely a trace of the morning's tragic work remained.

Order was maintained by mounted sepoys, and so far as we have heard there was no disturbance.

Smith, whose family are said to be in good circumstances at home, was an agreeable looking man, slightly built (though he became much thinner during the time between his sentence and his execution), and bore an excellent character in his regiment for the seven or eight years he was in it. It appears to us that most of his indifference was due to an ever-present desire to show he could die as a soldier is popularly supposed to die. Certainly the indifference he has exhibited from beginning to end of the affair that ended with his life argues in him much of what goes to make bravery, and it is only to be regretted that his temper and his impulses ended so tragically in the death of three men who appear, at least, to have been well fitted for the profession they had chosen.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

THE following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday:—

LEO SCHUSTER AND OTHERS V. BHOOLCHUND MOHUNDAS.

Advised by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, Mr. Serjeant Atkinson appeared for the plaintiff. No appearance was made for the defendant. A witness stated that in April 1867 three or four consignments of wool to Liverpool were made by the defendants through the plaintiffs. Bills were drawn against these consignments. All the consignments resulted in losses in accounts current and redrafts. Defendant accepted only one of the redrafts, and promised to pay the others, and it was the balance that was now sued for. Decree was given for Rs. 6,132 and costs, with interest on judgment at 6 per cent., and immediate execution.

MOOLCHUND RUTTONJEE AND OTHERS V. PUNNA KUSTNAJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. Farran, at the instance of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the defendants. Mr. Farran stated that his clients had prepared a written statement setting forth that they know nothing about the transaction in dispute, and were no part of the firm. Mr. Taylor argued [illegible] this. His Lordship [illegible]

with interest at 9 per cent. from the 27th January judgment at 6 per cent., and immediate execution.

The case of "Dulsookrai Ramlall v. Bholanath Ramjeedass," was referred to the long-cause list by consent of parties.

GOOLAM MAHOMED SHAIK V. SAMUEL HUMBY AND ANOTHER.

Shaik Mahomed appeared in person. The plaintiff had to get Rs. 1,800 from the defendant on a promissory note, and there now remained a balance to be claimed of 1,633 rupees. The money was lent to the defendant because he appeared a respectable man, and interest was to be charged at 1½ per cent. per month or 18 per cent. per annum. The first defendant did not appear; the second did—Shaik Imaum Bapoo—and deposed that he stood security for the first defendant, to whom he caused the money to be lent. Decree [illegible] for the amount claimed with interest at 18 per [illegible] per cent. on judgment, and immediate execution.

JAO JOAQUIN DOS REMEDIOS V. GOVINDRAM SALAGRAM.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, appeared for the plaintiff. The sum claimed was Rs. 10,383. Evidence was led, from which it appeared that the partners of the firm sued were both dead. Leave was accordingly given to amend the plaint so as to make the defendant Salagram Kissondass, the adopted son and heir in the business of Salagram, one of the defendants mentioned in the original plaint, the defendant in the suit, said Salagram Kissondass carrying on business at Indore and Hyderabad.

RICHARD LATHAM AND OTHERS V. SOONDERJEE BHANJEE.

On the case being called out, neither party appeared, and it was accordingly struck out.

MOOLCHUND RUTTONJEE V. PUNNA CRUSTNAJEE.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the defendant. The claim was disputed by Mr. Marriott for defendant, who had filed a written statement. His Lordship ordered the suit to be transferred to the long-cause list.

LILADHUR WALJEE V. HAJEE ABOO TALUB BABANEE.

Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Prentis, Craigie, and Owen, for the plaintiff, wanted to proceed with the cas[illegible] His Lordship said he had looked over the writt[illegible] statement, and he thought this was a suit for the l[illegible] cause list.

Mr. Pigot—Will your Lordship decide without h[illegible] ing me on the written statement?

His Lordship thought there had been quite e[illegible] said on the written statement, and he could no[illegible] further time to be taken up with a discussion of [illegible] case was ordered to be transferred to the long-c[illegible]

NUSSERWANJEE MERWANJEE LUSKERRI V. [illegible] DINSHAW.

Mr. Mayhew appeared for the plaintiff, a[illegible] riott for the defendant.

Mr. Marriott said the suit was broug[illegible] promissory notes, which defendant stated were [illegible] from him by fraud and misrepresentation.

His Lordship—Quite an unusual thing for an attorney of this court.

Mr. Marriott said the written statement raised other defences. The plaintiff had besides taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act.

His Lordship—If the plaintiff has taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act, the estate is vested in the Official Assignee.

Mr. Mayhew said the plaintiff had quite recently taken the benefit of the Act, and he asked that the assignee of the notes and the Official Assignee be made parties to the suit. He would say nothing about the peculiar character of the notes, the body of which, including the signatures, was in the handwriting of the defendant, a solicitor of this court. All the learned counsel asked now was leave to amend the plaint.

His Lordship—Then the case goes into the long-cause list.

Mr. Mayhew said he had no objection to that; and he wanted to amend the plaint by making the assignee of the notes a co plaintiff.

His Lordship ordered the case to be transferred to the long-cause list, with leave to amend the plaint.

THE HON. MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY V. ROBERT KNIGHT.

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Pigot for the defendant.

Mr. Farran said the case was by mistake put in last Tuesday's list before its turn, and ought to have appeared in the day's list. The learned counsel asked for a decree, by consent, for Rs. 5,248, with interest at 9 per cent. from 30th June 1868 to judgment, 6 per cent. on the judgment till payment, and costs. Mr. Pigot, for defendant, consented to the decree. His Lordship entered a decree accordingly.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT being likely to be engaged in chambers till a late hour, the following short causes on His Lordship's board were called on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

MOOLCHUND DOWLA V. MAHOMED KHAN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Mayhew for one and Mr. Marriott for another defendant.

Mr. Marriott said the suit was brought against the representatives of a deceased Mahomedan, and the only assets were those in the hands of Mr. Mayhew's client. The difficulty was that the mortgage bond was not registered, and the consequence was that the mortgagee could not act under it for the purpose of selling the house.

His Lordship remarked that it was a long cause.

Mr. Farran did not object to its being transferred to the long-cause list, but asked for an order that the house should not be sold until the hearing of the suit.

His Lordship said he could not make any such order.

Mr. Farran—Will your Lordship take the case on an early day?

The Judge—I don't see why it should have precedence over hundreds of other cases, each of which, I dare say, is as pressing as this.

The case was then transferred to the long-cause list.

ELIAS DAVID SASSOON V. HURDEODAS BULDEODAS.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant appeared in person and admitted the claim. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 14,000, the balance due to plaintiff under an award. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 14,000, with interest at 9 per cent. to judgment, 6 per cent. on the judgment till payment, and costs.

MERWANJEE DHUNJEEBHOY V. DORABJEE EDULJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. Ghandibhoy J. Mody, for the plaintiff, said the suit was brought on a promissory note signed by the first defendant and his partners. The other defendants were the executors and the administratrix of the deceased, whose assets were in their hands. The suit was, after some discussion, ordered to be transferred to the long-cause list.

VURJEEVUN RUNCHORE V. KISSONCHUND HIRANUNDA.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Narayen, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakordas, appeared for the defendant, and asked that the case be transferred to the long cause list.

Mr. Starling opposed the application.

His Lordship—It is all in the elements of a long cause.

The case was ordered to be transferred accordingly, with leave to amend as to the parties.

RICHARD LATHAM AND OTHERS V. KHIMJEE BHANJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Prentis, Craigie, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs. The names of the first defendant, a minor, was struck out. The other two defendants, Bhowan Mathsing and Thakersey Dewraj, appeared in person and urged that their five partners had not been served with a summons. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 3,842, the balance due on a redraft for Rs. 6,111, dated 1st September 1870. A verdict for the balance was given for the plaintiffs, with interest, costs, and immediate execution against the two defendants who appeared. The summons was, on plaintiffs' application, allowed to be amended by adding the names of the five partners as defendants, and made returnable against them on the 14th November next.

LALLJEE VERJEE AND ANOTHER V. TRIBHOWAN ANUNDJEE.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs are the executors of the last will and testament of Trobhowan Veerjee, and sued under a probate to recover Rs. 3,990, the balance due on an adjusted account. The Court entered a decree for plaintiff for the above amount, with interest, costs, and immediate execution.

SORABJEE NUSSERWANJEE FRAMJEE V. NUSSERWANJEE MERWANJEE LUSKERI.

A PURCHASER OF A CLAIM.—The defendant appeared in person. A Parsee named Bomanjee Rustomjee appeared to represent the plaintiff, saying the plaintiff was in Bombay, but that he had purchased the claim against the defendant and brought the suit with the (plaintiff's) authority.

His Lordship told Bomanjee he was neither a party nor an advocate, and could not be heard.

Bom[illegible]

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GIBBS and the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

A QUESTION OF HINDOO LAW.

AMBABAI, WIDOW OF MOOLCHUND BECHURDAS v. DAMODHUR LALBHAI AND OTHERS.

THE essential facts of this case are that Vrizbhookun and Mallakchund, two brothers, died within a few years of each other, forty or fifty years ago, Vrizbhookun having died first. The brothers, it must be taken from the evidence and arguments, were undivided. After Vrizbhookun's death, his widow Hurkore appears to have remained in possession of some part at any rate of his immoveable property. On Mallakchund's death, his widow, the appellant Ambabai and Hurkore, appear to have resided for some years together, but about twenty years ago they separated, Hurkore taking to herself a moiety of the whole property. Of this she continued in possession until her death, in Sumvut 1922 (1865-66). Some years before this event she had made a will in favour of "Lalbhai and his heirs," bequeathing to them the whole of the property in dispute. Lalbhai died before Hurkore, but his sons Damodhur and Purshotum survived, and, having obtained possession of the property, are the defendants in the present suit. The District Judge found that a cause of action arose to Mallakchund immediately on the death of Vrizbhookun and the taking of his property by his widow Hurkore, and that thus the action was barred by limitation. Whether in fact Hurkore, during the period of Mallakchund's survival, was in possession of the property in dispute adversely to him or by his consent, and by way of a convenient provision for her maintenance, is not clearly shown by the evidence. The presumption would probably be that of an adverse possession. But we find that on Mallakchund's death the widows lived for several years with their property and interests in common. It cannot, in the presence of this fact, be said that an effective adverse possession by Hurkore commenced on Vrizbhookun's death and was continued for the requisite period. From the time of Mallakchund's death the right to the property vested in Ambabai. Hurkore living in common with her can be regarded only as enjoying in a liberal way her unquestioned right to a becoming maintenance. But then, it is urged, the two widows separated twenty years ago, and Hurkore having taken half the property, from that time at any rate the period of limitation began to run, so that any claim by Ambabai on the estate is now barred. No regular deed of partition was drawn up for the two ladies, and nothing more appears from Ambabai's statements than that each took possession of a moiety of the property on an understanding that each was to maintain herself out of its produce for the future. Now, as a point of Hindoo law, there can be no doubt that the family, being an undivided one, its sole heiress on Mallakchund's death, childless, was Ambabai. But her inheritance was that of a Hindoo widow. The estate she took, whether regarded from the point of view of Vijnaneswara and of Mitramisra, as Stridhun, or from that of other commentators, as not Stridhun, was one of a limited character not admitting of alienation, by Ambabai. If, therefore, in allowing Hurkore to take possession of of moiety of the property, she intended to transfer that moiety to her and her assigns in perpetuity, Ambabai was doing what she had no authority to do, and what if permitted would enable widows completely to evade the provisions of the Hindoo law for the security and permanence of landed estates. If Ambabai could give away one-half of the property, she could just as well give away the whole of it, and if to Hurkore, then to any other person not having a legal right to it; and this the law does not allow either as against collateral heirs or as against the State's ultimate right of escheat. But it is not necessary to suppose that any such illegality was really committed. By allowing Hurkore to have possession of a moiety of the property for her maintenance, Ambabai did not really do more than provide for her so long as this possession lasted in that particular way. Looking to the legal status of the ladies, and their relations to each other, it is not to be inferred that more than this was contemplated at the time; however, Hurkore at a later period may have affected to deal with the property as at her own absolute disposal. The purpose for which the arrangement was made having now become exhausted by Hurkore's death, the property falls back into the estate from which it was, and could legally be only temporarily severed. The alternative would be that Hurkore, having on the separation taken in virtue of a right recognized as descended to her from her husband as a member of a divided family, could not dispose of the property so as to prevent the succession to it on her death of the widow of the nearest male Sapinda, that is Ambabai. The latter is heiress from either point of view. Her cause of action arose on Hurkore's death, so that the suit is not barred by limitation, and the will set up by the defendants is ineffectual to deprive her of a reversion, so to speak, which she held, not in her own interest solely, or perhaps even chiefly, but for the ultimate heirs and of Hurkore, and of which she could not be divested by the act of Hurkore. In this view of the case it becomes unnecessary to discuss the terms of the will further than to say that Mr. Nanabhai Haridas' contention, that by the mention of Lalbhai's heirs in it (he having died before Hurkore) those heirs were prevented from taking the bequest, is sufficiently refuted by a passage at II. W. Ex. 1121. Decrees reversed with costs, and judgment in favour of original plaintiff.

THE HOUSE TAX.

(*Gujarat Mitra.*)

WE never thought that any man would seriously think that the house-tax does not fall upon the occupiers. Yet the *Indian Economist* does so. The writer might as well urge that the salt tax does not affect the masses, that it is not paid by those who consume the salt as to say that because the occupiers do not directly pay the house-tax the tax does not at all touch them. The masses do not directly pay the salt-tax, yet the tax touches them; the house-occupiers do not directly pay the house tax, and yet the tax does not touch them! Curious logic this! In one case one result should follow: in another, just similar to the first, that result should not follow! We behold in such advocacy no wisdom; we however cannot help remarking that there is a good deal of affectation and hypocrisy in it. For we are told to believe that to be "abuse" which is *not*, and that to be a simple "delusion" which is only an universal belief. We put this simple question, and an answer to it,—a correct aswer to it, not a mere rhetorical answer—will terminate discussion on the subject. What is the difference between the incidence of the salt-tax on those who deal in this article, and of the house-tax, that renders the former an unobjectionable, and the latter, an obnoxious impost? Need we say that there is no answer to this.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE floods at Jounpore and Azimgurh are at last distinctly subsiding. Mr. Forbes, the Commissioner of Benares, reached Azimgurh *via* Jounpore on Wednesday not without difficulty—having had to perform a great part of the way on foot, and the remainder in an *ekka*!—*Pioneer.*

TINNEVELLY has been the scene of two fearful murders. An aunt and a niece have been killed, it is presumed, by the relatives of a man who was too intimate with the latter. The police went to investigate, and commenced their proceedings by levying a rate on every house in the village. So occupied were they with this little private affair, that they have had no leisure to seek any clue to the mere murders.—*Ibid.*

COAL EXPERIMENTS.—The experiments made by the G. I. P. Railway with Chandah coal during the wet weather are not very encouraging. It was taken to Nagpore and stacked. Rain fell, and the coal at once took fire by spontaneous combustion. This, however, was obviated by stacking it a second time only one foot deep. Two trips made, in which it was used, showed it to be a failure unless used fresh from the pit: exposure seems to be fatal to its being of any real practical use.—*Ibid.*

THE FLOODS.—A traveller up-country tells us that after the terrible reports of damage done by floods in parts of Bengal, Oudh, and the Benares division, he was agreeably surprised by the splendid appearance of the crops as seen from the railway on the greater part of the road from Allahabad to Meerut. Only about Allyghur was there any marked exception to this: there it seemed as if nothing had been sown. Our heavy rains of last week appear to have extended only a very short distance to the north-west.—*Ibid.*

CITY MAGISTRATE.—We see that a "City Magistrate" has been appointed to Rangoon on Rs. 1,200 per mensem. We have repeatedly urged the expediency of constituting a similar office in Allahabad. There can be no doubt it is greatly needed. We believe Government concedes that it is very desirable, but feels itself compelled to abandon the idea—we presume, from considerations of expense. We do not, however, insist that Allahabad, being only the capital of the North-West Provinces, should vie with Rangoon in the liberal treatment of its city magistrate. We imagine that Rs 1,000 a month would in these days of stagnant promotion quite satisfy many an officer of standing and experience enough to do full justice to the office.—*Ibid.*

GOVERNMENT is said to be in perplexity as to what to do with Dr. Rose, late Deputy Inspector-General of the Saugor Circle, and now just returned from England. The Duke of Argyll formerly, it will be remembered, overruled the act of the Inspector-General by which Dr. Rose was superseded, and ordered his promotion to Deputy Inspector-General, and he was so promoted. More lately, however, the Duke declared in a communication published in G. O. G. G. No. 345 of 18th April 1871 that Dr Rose having taken a second leave to England without an interval of three years' service, he vacated his staff appointment." Is this his position as Deputy Inspector-General which he is to vacate, or merely the particular circle in which he last exercised it?—*Ibid.*

NOW that the rains are over and gone, the boat bridges are being set up again. The Indus boat bridge at Attock, the bridge over the Jhelum at Jhelum, the other bridge at Pind Dadun Khan, and as we lately noted the new bridge over the Ravee at Chichawutnee have all been opened for traffic within the last two weeks. The bridge over the Sutlej at Ferozepore is to be opened on the 5th prox.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Sept. 29.

BANGALORE.—The weather for the last few days has been uncommonly wet and rainy, in fact quite monsoonish.—*Bangalore Herald*, Sept. 30.

A FIRM SEAT.—On Thursday morning as a lancer was riding into the infantry lines, at a hand gallop, a native cart passing made the horse shy and came into violent contact with the gateway, knocking over one of the pillars completely. Neither horse nor rider were, we believe, much injured, beyond receiving a severe shaking and a few slight bruises, though the accident might easily have been attended with more serious consequences.—*Ibid.*

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS AND THE 19TH N. I.

(*Madras Athenæum*, Sept. 29.)

THE last chapter in the history of the 19th Regiment is now, we believe, nearly concluded, and we are not disposed to say that it is an inappropriate ending to Lord Napier's career. His Lordship's name will, in all probability, be recollected as a Governor in connexion with his conduct in the case of the 19th Regiment, as a man of taste in connexion with the spoiling of the Chepauk buildings, and as a friend by his promising most appointments in his gift two or three times over. Good qualities he has, and so has every man, but we like those which are useful as well as good. In his Lordship's conduct, in this particular case of the 19th Regiment, we notice that he punished men for the commission of an offence after they had been pardoned by their recognised head; he thereby lowered the dignity of the office of Commander-in-Chief; and he broke the confidence which had been placed in him by Lieutenant General McCleverty. These are no light offences, but they are offences of which, both at the Horse Guards and the India Office, Lord Napier is believed to be guilty. Our readers will not be surprised that the Dukes of Cambridge and Argyll should take the same view of the matter as did our correspondent "Law" and ourselves. His Royal Highness said that the offences of the men had been condoned when they were sent to the Straits, and that it was a mistake of the Government to re-open the question while the men were on foreign service. Not only was this unfair to the men, it was a political mistake, inasmuch as it was a wanton reversal of a generous act done to an ill-used body of men by the man whom they regarded as their chief. It was not only taking from him the command of the army but, in his absence, passing the severest censure possible upon him. The Duke of Argyll, as is natural in one who believes in the personal infallibility of no one but himself, does not approve of General McCleverty's leniency. But when the men had been pardoned he is of opinion that the pardon should not have been revoked. Indeed it seems idle to say that this is His Grace's opinion. It is astounding how any one could be of an opposite opinion. Yet it is necessary now-a-days that an opinion, as true as "it is wrong to commit sin" is true, should be repeated and sent to a Governor-in-Council of Madras. How Lord Napier could hold any other opinion we should be at a loss to suppose, did not General McCleverty endorse the verdict which, as far as we know, public opinion has given on his Lordship's conduct.

The army will be glad to hear that the injudicious order regarding the dismissal of Colonel Firth is condemned both by the Horse Guards and India Office. Were it otherwise, it would cease to be a disgrace to be dismissed from an appointment by a Government in India. If our congratulations are worth anything on such an obviously common sense condemnation of the order affecting Colonel Firth, that officer has the proffer of them. Of course there turns up something a little ludicrous in the Secretary of State's letter. His Grace wants to know what the discharged officers are doing. We can answer this at once in the comprehensive phrase "*They are doing general duty.*" The last act of our own Government condemns all its previous acts. Justice to Captain Atkinson is a severe comment upon the order dismissing him from his Adjutancy. Government eats its own words,—we hope it will digest them easily,—and says that that officer is eligible for any employment the Commander-in-Chief may entrust to him!!

(*Madras Times*, Sept. 30.)

THE *Athenæum* has an article on the subject of the recent mutiny in the 19th Regiment N. I., that should not be passed over in silence, since it contains grave charges against Lord Napier. It accuses him not only of having infringed his duty as a Governor, but of having "infringed his duty as a gentleman in making irregular use of documents communicated to him in confidence." Our contemporary professes to write upon information not fully in our knowledge, so we will express no sweeping opinion of its remarks; but we are sure that it will require something more than that journal's assertion to convince the Madras public that Lord Napier can have been guilty of a dishonourable breach of confidence. Whatever points of his Lordship's public character have been open to criticism, his sense of honour has never been called in question. He has made mistakes, both political and social; but we should believe a great many things before we should believe that Lord Napier's instincts as a gentleman had ever failed him. On looking over our contemporary's article to see on what evidence so improbable a charge is founded, we fail to find any. We are told that when General McCleverty communicated the details of the conduct of the 19th Regiment, and of his own action respecting it, he understood that the Governor accepted the communication as private and confidential, and as in no way official; but that nevertheless the latter sent round the papers connected therewith to the other members of Council through his Military Secretary. Now, it seems to us that whatever the Commander-in-Chief might "understand," it was quite impossible that such a communication could be regarded as "private and confidential." The Governor, as head of the State in this presidency, had a right to be informed of this matter officially; and he had not only the right, but it was his duty to ask the advice of his Council upon it. As a matter of regularity, perhaps, the Governor ought to have demanded that this communication should have been put in official form for communication to his colleagues, and it is to be regretted that he had not so much respect for red tape. It is a nice way to bind the hands of a man to tell him something that nearly concerns himself, and then give him to understand that all this has been private and confidential, and that he must take no action upon it!

It was of course only after the details of the Commander-in-Chief's proceedings had been explained to him that the head of the Government saw the necessity for Governmental interference in the matter; and we suspect it is for too little rather than for too much interference that Lord Napier is blamed. If, when the state of General McCleverty's health had become evident to the Governor, the latter had ordered the detention of the 19th pending the decision of Government, the action would have saved much of the scandal that afterwards ensued. The Governor, on the contrary, left the troops in the hands of their usual chief, and it was in consequence of that that they were allowed to sail out of this Government's jurisdiction, and that the scandal of inflicting the punishment of dismissal after the offence had been legally condoned came about. After the troops had been sent off, the only choice the Government had was to pass over the offence of mutiny altogether, or to inflict the punishment of dismissal. The latter alternative involved a censure upon the Commander-in-Chief—for he had virtually pardoned the offence—but under all the circumstances we think the Government chose the lesser of two evils. It was better to show that insubordination would not be allowed to go unpunished than to support a Commander-in-Chief when he was clearly wrong. According to our contemporary, the sepoys of the 19th Regiment were a "set of ill-used men" whom General McCleverty "generously" pardoned. We fancy there will be two opinions as to the generosity displayed by General McCleverty in this matter. To forgive an offence against one's own person may be generous; but to forgive a flagrant offence against the discipline of the army upon which the country depends for protection is simply weakness. General McCleverty's friends do not act wisely in seeking to place his conduct in this light. Had they, instead of talking of "generosity," pleaded that the gallant General's health had broken down so completely as to leave him without the nerve to discharge a disagreeable duty, they would have offered a more truthful and effective apology for his lamentably weak conduct in this matter. That all connected with this affair, from the Governor to the officers of the Commander-in Chief's staff, are in some degree to blame, we can quite believe; but that it should be justifiable to accuse the head of the local Government of a guilty breach of confidence in connection with it we cannot believe.

Nor can we agree with another contemporary that the general cry will be *Laus Deo* when his Lordship leaves us. Disappointed office-seekers will of course rejoice, since they will hope to succeed better with his successor; but the world is not entirely composed of disappointed office-seekers, and there are not a few who think we may go further and fare a great deal worse.

GENERAL McCLEVERTY'S EXPLANATION TO THE HORSE GUARDS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

THE following is the letter from Lieutenant-General W. A. McCleverty, late Commander-in-Chief, Madras, to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards; dated 16, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, W., 13th June 1871:—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 6th June 1871, giving cover to a letter, dated 1st June, from the Secretary to Government, Military Department, India Council, and to proceedings connected with the conduct of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, on the 11th and 12th February last. For the information of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, I beg to offer the following observations:—

2. On the morning of the 13th February 1871, I heard for the first time, and that from Brigadier-General Shakespear, Commanding the Central District, that the 19th Regiment Native Infantry had shown a spirit of discontent regarding the issue of pay, consequent on the order for the corps to embark for foreign service in the Straits. He handed me the official report, dated 12th February, from the officer commanding the regiment, Colonel Cholmeley, and reported that the men had returned to a proper sense of their duty, on its being represented to them that application would be made to Government for the pay of the current month and an advance of two months' pay, Colonel Cholmeley having released the men of Nos. 1 and 2 companies from confinement. On perusing that report, I noted in the margin to the effect that the release of the men was an error in judgment on the part of the commanding officer, and that Major Bowen had acted hastily in confining the first man; the men so released, having returned to duty, could not be arraigned before a court-martial. A proper explanation might have satisfied the men without resorting to confinement. I directed Brigadier-General Shakespear to send in an application for an advance of pay, as one would be clearly entitled to the two months' advance in addition to that of the current month's pay, and that of the other wing would no doubt meet with favourable consideration. I further directed the General to make a minute inspection of the corps, ascertaining the real cause of disaffection, and if there were any other causes of complaint or claims. He stated that he had to inspect the Artillery at the Mount next day, the 14th, but that he would carry out the order on the 15th. This I approved of. He inspected the regiment, as reported in his letter of the 15th February; he found the corps in a creditable state, and there were no claims or complaints.

3. On the 14th, the application, dated the day previous for pay in advance for two months, in addition to that of the current month, was forwarded to Government with my recommendation. Although suffering from severe indisposition, I attended Council on that day before the military business was entered on. The public press had taken an exaggerated notice of the discontent, and the matter became a cause of short discussion before the subject was brought before Council. The advance was authorized, and the President, Lord Napier, asked to see privately the report of the commanding officer. I directed the Adjutant General to forward it to His Lordship's Military Secretary, I believe privately; this was done the same day, but a mistake was made in the Adjutant General's Office in sending it as a confidential official letter, instead of private, as intended. The report was sent in circulation with a Minute by His Lordship. The other two members noted that it was an irregular mode of circulation, that it should be sent through the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, and I added that it was not intended, in that shape, to be circulated, but only for the private perusal of His Lordship, at his request. Lord Napier then returned Colonel Cholmeley's report on the evening of the 15th or morning of the 16th, with a note, stating that the heading of the Adjutant-General's letter had misled him, and that he had torn up his Minute and those of the other Members of Council.

4. On the receipt of Colonel Cholmeley's letter and the report of the Brigadier-General of the favourable state of the regiment on inspection, I sent for the Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Army, with a view to the assembly of a Court of Inquiry. This was directed to assemble by a General Order dated 16th February, to inquire into any causes of discontent. Had inspected the corps early in 1870, and found no corps in the Native Army in a better state of discipline, still upholding the high character for which it had been notorious for many years as regarded its efficiency and soldierly qualities and creditably commanded by Colonel Cholmeley. At the end of 1870, or early in 1871, I received an unfavourable report from Colonel Cholmeley and the Brigadier-General Commanding the District, as to the pernicious influence exercised by Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins, the second in command, and his injudicious treatment of the sepoys, especially the Mussalman portion. I had just returned from a tour of inspection to Nagpore and Kamptee, and on the 9th January, I directed, whilst the wing which he commanded was on its march from Kurnool to Gooty, that he should be relieved from his appointment, on account of his unfitness, and proceed to do duty at Bellary. The wing proceeded by rail from Gooty to Madras, and Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins has been reported to Government on this account. In his place I appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Firth, who rose from Ensign in the corps, had been Adjutant of it for many years, and whom I knew to be a trustworthy, good, and zealous officer, in whom the sepoys had confidence; unfortunately he was ill at the time, and had been so previously when the unfortunate discontent showed itself in the corps on the 11th February. The regiment had thus three of its officers, viz., Lieutenant-Colonel Firth, Major Bowen and Captain Atkinson, the Adjutant who had served in the corps previous to the new organization. The two former entered it as Ensign, and the latter, on the disbandment of the 50th Regiment Native Infantry, had been attached to it; he thus had served upwards of ten years in the regiment, between three or four years as Adjutant. There was a fourth officer with the regiment till 187 , who rose in it, but he was displaced on proceeding to England in that year on sick certificate, in accordance with an order of the Supreme Government.

5. The Court of Inquiry (the members of which were especially selected by me on account of their experience) commenced its sittings on the afternoon of the 16th February, and continued the duty till the 23rd. I directed Sunday was to be included, as one wing was ordered to embark on the 20th, in order that the witnesses in that wing should be examined, and I directed that the head quarter wing was not to embark till the 27th, to avoid as much as possible unnecessary expense to Government on account of demurrage by detention of the vessel; and whilst the Court was sitting, the left wing embarked on the 21st, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Firth. The head-quarter wing under the command of Colonel Cholmeley embarked on the 27th. After I had carefully considered the whole matter, I caused the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry to be forwarded with a covering letter from the Adjutant General, dated the same day, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, detailing the steps taken. It was forwarded on the forenoon of that day, with a view to its being laid before Council the following day, the usual one for Council sitting. I do not know if it was taken into consideration on that day, as I was too ill to attend. The regiment never exhibited the slightest disinclination to embark for foreign service, and both wings embarked in a soldierlike efficient state. I left Madras on the 5th March, on medical certificate, for England.

6. From the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, it did not appear to me that the sepoys had any previous cause of complaint against their officers, except as regarded Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins who had been removed. His injudicious treatment of the men had been a cause of much irritation to the very last, which showed itself on more than one occasion; to this was added his want of support to his commanding officer. The former showed itself in the wing he commanded; nor can I understand why the families of the fatigue party required to cross the baggage across the river should not have accompanied the men. I am not aware of any order issued by the Quarter Master General prohibiting them. The right wing arrived at Madras in a creditable state of discipline and content, under the command of Colonel Cholmeley, and so remained till the 11th February, when arose discontent out of the order previously issued, and the unfortunate misunderstanding on the part of Colonel Cholmeley and other officers as to the amount of pay to which the men were entitled under the Pay and Audit Regulations. A reference to the Pay Department, or, if necessary, to higher authority on a doubtful question, would have set the matter at rest before the 11th February. The men thought, without any intention of exhibiting a mutinous spirit, that their only means of bringing the matter to notice and obtaining redress was to refuse the pay offered. The native officers, non-commissioned ranks and drummers, received theirs without a murmur.

7. The trustworthy evidence before the Court of Inquiry convinced me that no spirit of mutiny or disloyalty existed in the regiment. The sepoys are always most sensitive about their pay, they show great self-denial as regards their families, and they thought it a hardship that, previous to embarkation for foreign service with an absence of three years, they had not the means of sending their dearest relatives to their homes except by the advance they had solicited four days previously. A similar instance had occurred in October 1867, previous to my assuming the command of the army in November following, when the 17th Native Infantry was under orders to embark at Quilon for Kurrachee. The men showed a similar spirit of discontent and some were placed under restraint. The matter was brought to the notice of Government, but no punishment followed, and the men cheerfully embarked on their grievances being redressed.

8. With regard to the sepoys of the 19th Native Infantry, they were similarly circumstanced, and I considered any unnecessary detention of the regiment might occasion a serious expense to Government on account of the vessels. Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins, whose mode of dealing with the sepoys I strongly deprecated, had been removed. Lieutenant-Colonel Firth, I saw no occasion to blame, unless he advised his commanding officer to adopt to course he did, and this does not appear to have been the case. Major Bowen, who also rose in the regiment, had been hasty in confining the first man; Captain Atkinson, who had been about ten years in the regiment, I placed little confidence in, was to resign his appointment on the arrival of the regiment at the Straits, and I intended to replace him by Captain Richmond, who had proved himself an excellent Adjutant in a regiment of equally high character as the 19th Native Infantry, viz. 9th Regiment Native Infantry. Colonel Cholmeley had served with credit in the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, during the mutiny on several occasions with, I believe, Sir Edward Lugard's column. I was very much satisfied with the state of his regiment, which I personally inspected early in 1870, and he brought his wing down to Madras in a creditable state, and but for his unfortunate, but not wilful, misconception of the Pay and Audit Regulations, no regiment could have conducted itself more patiently and soldier-like than the 19th Regiment Native Infantry up to the time it left Madras, with the exception of what took place on the afternoon of the 11th February and on the 12th; even on that day, at five o'clock in the morning, the men had returned to a proper sense of their duty, though five men of the left wing said "two months' pay will not enable us to send away our families." I considered a severe censure would sufficiently meet the case, considering his former good service. It is possible that, had Lieutenant-Colonel Firth been well enough to attend parade on the 11th instant, much of the misconduct of the left wing, especially in No. 8 company, might have been avoided.

9. At present there will not be a single officer in the regiment who rose in it.

10. Having considered all the circumstances detailed in the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry and the previous exemplary conduct of the corps, I felt justified in dealing with the matter as one of discipline in which the sepoy in the first instance was in no degree to blame, and that stern justice was not required. The men were actuated by no spirit of mutiny, as evinced in their after conduct; they used no threats or violence, but, impelled by anxiety about their wives and families, they became impatient in a manner which, though not altogether defensible, could be palliated. Colonel Cholmeley had committed errors in judgment consequent on the difficulty in interpreting the Pay Regulations, and I saw no necessity for detaining the vessels. Under similar circumstances of a just claim for pay, I would have treated a European regiment in the same manner.

11. Lord Napier called on me on the 3rd March, to consider the propriety of ordering Major-General Shubrick down from Secunderabad, as I understood for consultation as to the proposed reductions in the native army, and I advocated the course he proposed. Nothing was said about the embarkation of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry or the report sent in, on the 27th February. I was suffering from illness and His Lordship remained but a short time.

12. With reference to the 5th paragraph of Minute 107 of the Honourable A. J. Arbuthnot, I would state that I saw no special reason, on the 7th November, to recommend a departure from regulations relative to the difference of cart hire for those men intended to bring their families to Madras, then sending them to Ellore instead of direct to the latter place from Kurnool, as others had done. The regiment was under orders to embark on or about 1st March, when the men would have been entitled to pay for March and April in addition to that of February, sufficient to pay all expenses. No complaint was made by the men on that account, as they were acquainted with existing regulations. On the 13th February, no request was made by Colonel Cholmeley on account of cart hire, in addition to pay for April, and I am still of opinion that no valid claims existed on that score to warrant a departure from existing regulations.

RECEPTION TO THE THREE BENGALI CIVILIANS BY THE NATIVE COMMUNITY OF ALLAHABAD.

(*Pioneer.*)

IN compliance with a requisition made by Lalla Gya Pershad and Babu Nilcomul Mitra, the native residents of this city met together on the evening of Tuesday last, the 26th instant, at the Bytuckhana house of Roy Radha Romun, in Alopee Bagh, to welcome the three Bengali Civilians who have just returned from England, and were on their way home to Calcutta. In spite of the foul weather, there was a good gathering, between 250 to 300 persons were present, composed of the *élite* of the native society, both Hindustanis and Bengalis. The hall was large and spacious, elegantly decorated with chandeliers, hanging-lamps, and wall-shades, and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. *Duries*, carpets, and sheets were spread all over the floor after the oriental style; and big round pillows (*takiahs*) were provided for the worthy guests to recline on. On two long sides of the hall were seated in rows the gentry of the place; one of the short sides was reserved for the new comers, and the other in front of it was appropriated to native songsters, musicians, and dancing girls. The arrangement was very good, and the scene quite a picturesque one. The gathering commenced at about 6 P.M. and kept up till 7 o'clock, the Civilians making their appearance a little while after, accompanied by Babu Gya Pershad; all the gentlemen present rose up to compliment them at their entrance into the hall, and resumed seats on their being conducted to the reserved place, where they sat cross-legged reclining on the pillows. They were dressed in trousers and *chapkans*, with caps on their heads, which they used to wear in England.

When they were properly seated, Babu Nilcomul Mitra rose up, and in an impressive speech read an address in English, introducing the young gents to the audience, dwelling upon their self-sacrifices and privations, describing the success with which they acquitted themselves in the several examinations, the fame they have earned for themselves, and the honour they have done to their country, and otherwise applauding them for their extraordinary achievements; at the same time reminding them of the honourable career that lies before them, and the heavy responsibilities they have incurred by entering into the so much coveted service; and lastly, exhorting them to lead a life of unblemished and exemplary character, so as not to disappoint the fond expectations of their friends and countrymen. Before closing his speech Babu Nilcomul deeply regretted that the father of Babu Surendranath Banerjea, who was both his tutor and fellow-student, and a personal friend of his, had not lived to see his son return home, but was removed by the rude hand of death soon after the news of his son having been unnecessarily excluded on the score of age reached him; and the Babu burst forth into profuse tears, expressing a hope that his good countrymen will honour the son of his departed friend equally as well now as if he were alive.

After this Baboo Ramlall Chuckrobutty addressed the guests in English on the part of the assembly, greeting them on their safe arrival in their mother-country, after having passed into the Civil Service with distinguished honours, setting thereby a noble example to the more enterprising amongst their countrymen, urging them to apply the fruits of their liberal education and valuable experience in the cause of their country, and wishing them every success in their further progress and future advancement.

Then Babu Aprokash Chunder Mukerjea addressed the audience in Hindustani, and in an appropriate speech congratulated the Civilians on their advent, and expressed his wish that by their unflinching conduct in their private and public life, they would always command the respect and esteem of their countrymen, and enjoy the honours they have earned with so much energy and toil.

Babu Mritonjoy Mukerjee then rose, and in a forcible speech, addressed in English *extempore*, he eulogized the good people of England and the liberal sons of Great Britain for the sympathy and kind feelings they evinced towards these foreigners in their own country, and the spirit in which they admitted these offsprings of a conquered race on an equal footing with the sons of the governing class; but he felt diffident as to the treatment these young gents are to receive in this country from their senior brothers in the service, the first sign not being very encouraging. He dwelt at some length and told with some shadow of truth how Babu Satyendranath Tagore, the first native Civilian, was disposed of in a different Presidency, his career chalked out in the judicial line apart from exclusive functions, and quietly allowed to be overstepped by a junior officer. He, however, hoped that the day is not long distant when the antagonism of race will be entirely forgotten, and nothing but brotherly feelings exchanged between the governing and the governed classes. Before concluding, however, he expressed his surprise at the mistake the Civil Service Commissioners made in computing Babu Surender's age; it required no great logic to convince anybody that the nineteenth century of the Christian era commenced after eighteen hundred years have expired from the birth of Christ, and expressed his happiness that the error was rectified afterwards.

After this a Bengali song was sung by a blind amateur, which was composed by him on that very day; it was very pathetic and most befitting the occasion. It purported to be that the mother-country (India) was stretching her arms in the fullness of her joy and ecstacy to embrace her sons who have been so long absent from her.

This being done, Babu Surendranath Banerjea rose up and in chaste English addressed the meeting. He returned thanks for himself and on behalf of his friends for the manner in which they had been received by his countrymen in this metropolis of the North-West, and assured the audience that their joy knew no bounds when they saw up-country and Bengali gentlemen had joined together to give them one common reception; they felt extremely gratified at such honour which would be remembered all the days of their life; and that he could only promise that it shall be their constant and earnest endeavour to maintain their position and character so as not to play false to their country, or to disappoint the sanguine expectations of their friends; that they will try their best to discharge their duties faithfully to the Government under which they have taken service, and to the country. Before concluding he individually for himself expressed his grateful thanks to the people of these provinces, who were pleased to grant certificates as to the custom of computing age in this country, and which testimonials helped him to a great extent in extricating him from the difficulty into which he had accidentally fallen.

Then commenced dancing, which was kept up for half an hour. Thereafter the native civilians and many gentlemen of the meeting engaged themselves in social conversations, and in cultivating mutual acquaintance. At 9½ P.M. the worthy guests took their leave, when the meeting broke up after voting thanks to Roy Radha Romun and Roy Gya Pershad, for giving the use of the hall and making the grand preparations for the entertainment.

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING AT BANGALORE.

LAST DAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER.

LORD NAPIER'S PRIZE, the Champion Stakes, and the Consolation Stakes, the concluding events of this most successful meeting, were shot for this morning. There was some very heavy rain during the night, but it fortunately cleared up in time for the shooting. By 7 A.M. all the competitors were on the ground, scarcely a breath of air was stirring, most favourable for the shooting at 700 and 800 yards for the Champion Stakes.

Lord Napier's Prize was competed for by N. C. officers and privates from the Sappers and Miners, the 17th, the 27th and 39th Regiments Native Infantry. Distance 150 yards. Five shots, arm Enfield. The winners of prizes were—

Order.	Points.	Names.	Prize.
1	16	Hav Major Kistnasawmy, M S M	Rs. 30
2	16	Pte Perriannah 39th,	25
3	15	Havr Rajappen, M S M	20
4	15	Havr Mahomed Cassim, M S M	10
5	15	Naique Moses, M S M	10
6	15	Pte Syed Essoff, 39th.	5

The Champion Stakes were forced for all winners of prizes of the value of Rs. 20 and upwards. The number of shots at each distance, five.

The match was closely contested, and some excellent shooting shown. The following is the score:—

Order.	Points.	Names.	Prize.
1	29	Lce Corpl Turner, 89th Regt, with S I R Assn. Silver Medal	Rs. 30
2	28	Corpl Otten, 45th Regt	35
3	27	Pte Buckley, 3-60th Rifles	25
4	26	Sergt Simmonds, 21st Fusiliers	20
5	26	„ White, 6 th Rifles	15
6	26	„ Baxter, 21st Fusiliers	10
7	26	Captain Whitton, 21st Fusiliers	10
8	25	Lieut Pollock, 21st ditto	10
9	25	Captain Elliott, Staff	10
10	25	Sergt Wann, 21st ditto	10
11	23	Voltr Simpson, B V	10
12	23	Corpl Duncalf, 45th Regt	10
13	23	„ Smalley, 45th ditto	10

The result of the Celerity and Precision was published this morning.

1st—Captain Salmond,	with 99 points	Prize Rs.	50
2nd—Sergt Riley,	with 92 points		30
3rd—Pte Gallalay,	with 80 points		15

Captain Salmond, who shot with a Martini-Henry, succeeded in firing off 32 rounds in the two minutes allowed.

The prize winners in the Running Prize were—

1st—30 points	Sergt Pratt, B V	Rs. 20
2nd—28 „	Capt Whitton, 21st Fusiliers	10
3rd—	Voltr Calder, B V	5

The conditions were as follows:—

Competitors may enter three times on payment of entrance fee each time.

Distance........................ 100 yards.
Rifle .... { Any Muzzle-loader, *bona fide*, Government pattern.
Ammunition ... Government.
Position ... Off Shoulder.

Further Conditions.—Time, five minutes; to be taken from moment of the first shot. Competitors to come loaded, *but not capped*, to the firing point. At the word "commence," to cap and fire. After each pair of shots, to carry his rifle, ammunition, rod, and everything he makes use of in firing, round a post about 50 yards off, loading when he likes but not capping until he arrives at the firing point. Competitors not to receive any assistance in loading or firing from any person. The use of a glass by a friend not objected to. Competitors must wear coat and trousers.

There were thirty-one prizes for the Native Derby, the first three winners were:

1	34	Pte Ramasawmy, 39th	Rs. 25
2	33	„ Perriannah, 39th	20
3	33	„ Homed Shariff, 27th	15

The Rifle Derby was closed yesterday, and was shots for at 100 and 200 yards, five shoots. The prizmen being—

Order	Points	Names	Prizes
1	39	Pte Gallallay, 60th	Rs. 50
2	39	„ Cleary, 21st	35
3	38	„ Foster, 60th	25
4	38	„ Worthington, 21st	20
5	37	Sergt Riley, 45th	20
6	37	Corpl Watson, 45th	15
7	37	Capt Salmond, 21st	15
8	37	Sergt Instr Cooke, 89th	10
9	37	Sergt Morrison, 60th	5
10	37	Pte Grant, 21st	5

The winers of the Commander-in-Chief's Prize, which was finished yesterday, were—

Orders.	Point.	Names.	Prize.
1	35	Sergt Sutherland, 21st	Rs. 50
2	33	Corpl Oaten, 45th	40
3	33	Col Sergt Bowlings, 21st	35
4	33	Lieut Willoughby, 21st	30
5	33	Pte Grant, 21st	25
6	33	Capt Elliot, Staff	20
7	32	Corpl Duncalf, 45th	15
8	52	Pte Worthington, 21st	15
9	32	Pte Simonds, 21st	10
10	32	Pte Greatorex, 45th	10

The closing event of the meeting was the Consolation Stakes, open to all unsuccessful competitors at the meeting. Distance 400 yards. No. of shots, seven. In addition to the prizes for the first ten, as stated in the prospectus, 20 more were added from the fund. The winners were—

Order.	Points.	Names.	Prizes.
1	26	Sergt Flynn, 21st	Rs. 45
2	25	Corpl Law, 6th	35
3	25	Corpl Harvey, 21st	25
4	25	Corpl Woodside, 21st	20
5	24	Corpl Bailey, 21st	15
6	24	Corpl Rivington	15
7	24	Capt Callwell, Staff	15
8	24	Sergt Hendy, 21st	10
9	23	Pte McMullin, 21st	10
10	23	Corpl Porter, 21st	10
11	23	Sergt Witherington, 60th	5
12	23	Sergt Gilligan, 60th	5
13	23	Pte Ward, 21st	5
14	23	Capt Stewart, Staff	5
15	22	Pte Cooper, 21st	5
16	22	Pte Irvine, 60th	5
17	22	Capt Shafto, Staff	5
18	22	Pte Duffy, 21st	5
19	22	Pte Hickey, 45th	5
20	22	Sergt Blow 60th	5
21	22	McGann, 60th	5
22	22	Pte Langbeen, 60th	5
23	22	Pte Taylor, 89th	5
24	22	Pte Wilkinson, 21st	5
25	22	Pte Holliwell, 21st	5
26	21	Mr Paynter, C S	5
27	21	Corpl Marton 21st	5
28	21	Pte Brian, 21st	5
29	21	Capt Barton, 60th	5
30	21	Pte Buchan, 45th	5

As the gun announced the hour of noon, the Fourth Annual Rifle Meeting, under its new name of the Southern India Rifle Association, was brought to a close.

As each year passes the meeting becomes more successful and of greater importance, both as regards the number of competitors and the quality of the shooting.

Great thanks are due to the patrons, the President and the Council, for the interest they have taken in this year's proceedings. The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Captain Callwell, Chief Inspector of Musketry, deserves special praise for his unremitting exertions and the amount of time and trouble he has spent to make the meeting a success. He has done everything in his power to conduce to the comfort and convenience of competitors and spectators. His arrangements for the shooting off of the prizes at the different ranges were well-timed and there was no check at any time. The officers who were in charge of the ranges should not be past over without the praise to which they are justly entitled for their attention to the duties entrusted to them by the Secretary.

May future meetings be as successful.

I hope the weather which looks threatening at present will be fine for the distribution of prizes to-morrow. Last year there was such a downpour that no one could attend, and the prizes had to be removed from the tent at the cricket ground to the public library.—*Madras Times.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT-MARTIAL FOR THE TRIAL OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. R. A. S. LOWE.

TENTH DAY, TUESDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Court assembled at 10 A.M.

Mr. Kelly, recalled, cross-examined by the prisoner.

Q—Do you remember a conversation with Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe shortly after you arrived at Peshawur about batta; if so, state what it was? A—I do not know any conversation on that subject.

Q—Did not Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe ask you whether movable column establishments were entitled to batta while on command, and whether such was allowed down country? A—Yes.

Q—What was your reply? A—That they were entitled to batta while on command.

Q—Did Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe then order the gomashta to bring forward the charge but not to disburse the amount till sanctioned by the Examiner of Accounts? A—He did.

Q—Was the charge for batta, Rs. 1,555-2-10, ever objected to by the Examiner of Accounts? A—I believe it was.

Q—In your last answer have you not confused the two bills, the one for Rs. 1,555-2 10, and that for Rs. 2,573 6-10. Was not the latter bill objected to by the Examiner? A—The first bill was objected to by the Examiner. I think the one for Rs. 2,573-6-10 of Ram Pershad.

Q—Do you not remember that the bill for Rs. 2,573-6-10 was first objected to and subsequently on explanation passed without objection, and that the second bill was not objected to? A—The bill for Rs. 2,573-6-10 was passed on explanation; the second bill was passed without objection.

Q—Did you not issue an order that the batta money was to be deposited in the Treasury? A—I did on one of the bills.

Q—Whose duty was it to see this order carried out? A—The head writer; his name was, I believe, Mr. Ham.

Q—If any order had been given to the cattle sergeant to prepare the roll mentioned in Question 590, would you necessarily have known the order? A—If it was a public order I would have been aware of it.

Q—If any such roll had been prepared, would you necessarily have seen the roll? A—If it was submitted to the office I would most probably have seen it.

Q—Are you positive that an acquittance roll or sergeant's certificate if furnished would come to your hands? A—No.

Q—If after the payment of batta any balance existed, would it be actually refunded or shewn in the gomashta's accounts? A—Refunded.

Q—Did not the sirdars keep a register of every bearer in their set? A—I cannot say.

Q—Would the sirdars be present at the distribution of batta to see the bearers properly paid? A—They would.

Q—Were any complaints made to you by any of the men that the batta was not properly paid? A—No.

Q—Is it the duty of the station gomashta to pay the batta in the presence of the cattle sergeant? A—It is.

Re-examined by the Prosecutor. Q—With reference to Question 612, look at this book and state when it was known to the office that an explanation was called for on the charge of batta? A—This is the Examiner's retrenchment file. On the 21st July 1868 it was known explanation was required on Ram Perchad's bill for Rs. 2,573-6-10.

Witness is shewn disbursement voucher file for July 1868.

Q—Look at this book and state whether it contained the explanation you refer to, and when was it furnished? A—It contains the explanation, the date is not noted.

Q—Can you say in what month that explanation was furnished? A—I cannot tell positively, I think in August.

Q—Would you have known before August 1st whether the charges were passed or not? A—I could not.

Q—With reference to Question 613, can you state with reference to which of the bills you gave the order to deposit the amount in the Civil Treasury? A—The bill for the amount Rs. 2,573-6-10.

Q—With reference to Question 615, should a public or private order have been issued to the cattle sergeant to prepare the roll? A—A public order.

Q—Was the public order issued? A—I am not aware.

By Judge Advocate—In what capacity did Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe sign the bills shewn to you in Court? A—In the capacity of Executive Commissariat officer.

Q—During what period was he Executive Commissariat officer at Peshawur? A—I cannot tell. I know he was from the time of my arrival, March 1868 to November 1869.

Q—In your reply to Question 587, you state that the amount should be shewn in the deposit account. In what office account do you mean? A—In the Commissariat office deposit account.

Q—In your answer to Question 595, you state you cannot say whether steps were taken to see whether any persons were dead or absent before the disbursement of batta was made. What steps should have been taken and by whom? A—The cattle sergeant and gomashta should have taken steps to see to the matter, and should have drawn out a roll of the men present.

Q—If the gomashta had refunded any batta, would you have known it? A—Yes.

Q—Would there be a record of the refund; if so, in what account? A—Yes, the refund would be credited in the deposit account.

Q—In your answer to Question 600, you say that acquittance rolls should be furnished, furnished to whom? A—They should be sent in to the office by the gomashta.

Q—With reference to Question 621, was it your duty to hear complaints of the bearers? A—It was not.

Q—With reference to Question 626, you state that you could not have known that the charges of batta were passed or not before the 1st August. Why could you not have known? A—Because there could not have been time to get a reply from the Examiner's office.

Q—Do Executive Commissariat officers correspond direct with the Commissary General? A—Sometimes.

Q—As Heera Lall's bill was passed for Rs. 3,242-10, to what batta did you allude when you mentioned Rs. 1,555-2-10 in reply to Question 270? A—Witness points out in the bill detail of charges aggregating Rs. 1,566 5-7 and the remarks passed thereon by executive officer and the amounts passed by office and retrenched.

Q—You say the amount of Heera Lall's bill should have been deposited in the Civil Treasury. Why was not this done? why was it left in the hands of Heera Lall? A—Evidently overlooked.

Q—Whose duty was it to see that it was deposited in the Civil Treasury? A—The head writer, Mr. Ham.

Q—How came the money into Heera Lall's hands? A—He was paid the full amount of this bill in part of cheque No. 279, dated 1st August 1868.

By Court—Was the bill No. 133 of Heera Lall, dated 13th July 1868, in its present state with all the marks at present on it? A—I believe the check marks were made in the Examiner's office.

Q—You state it was the practice to get the sanction of the Commissary General before passing bills over six months. Explain the word practice? A—It was the rule of the department.

Q—Can you produce it? A—I have not got it by me. Lieutenant-Colonel Keer may be able to produce it.

Q—Do you know whether the amount of Ram Pershad's bill was deposited in the Treasury? A—It was not deposited.

Q—You state that acquittance roll and certificate for batta must have passed through your hands, how otherwise could they have come into the office? A—They would not necessarily pass through my hands, they might come into the office without my knowledge.

Q—Are you aware that it was brought to the notice of Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe that the gomashta never sent in a list of absentees? A—I am not aware.

Q—You refer to Sergeant Stephens as in charge of the bearers. What charge had he? A—He had charge of the whole of the movable column and gulla establishments.

Q—Can you produce the order detailing Sergeant Stephens' duties? A—I cannot, but there are I believe rules in the department for cattle sergeants.

Q—Does any date appear in the particular document you refer to in reply to Question 625 or not, that is, in the disbursement voucher for July 1868? A—There is no date.

Q—Do you know whether Sergeant Stephens was present at the distribution of batta drawn in Heera Lall's bill? A—I do not.

Q—Did he make no report to you? A—No report to me.

Q—Does batta due to men who have died lapse to Government or become the property of the next of kin? A—I should say payable to the next of kin.

Q—Can you not state positively from previous instances? Do you know of no order on the subject? A—I know of no order on the subject. I know instances of pay having been paid over to the next of kin, but I know no instances concerning batta.

Q—Was Heera Lall Office Treasurer? A—He was.

Q—Have not Commissariat Office Treasuries been done away with since August 1868? A—Office Treasuries have been done away with; station gomashtas perform the duties.

Q—Was not the Civil Treasury used as Commissariat Office Treasury? A—Yes.

Q—Ought there to have been any other Office Treasury beside the Civil Treasury in August 1868? A—Yes. The Office Treasurer keeps small sums of money in his hands.

Q—From what time has the Civil Treasury been used as the Commissariat Office Treasury? A—Many years ago, as far back I think as 1860.

Q—Up to what amount might the station gomashta keep public money and under what authority, and was the entrusting it to him a regular or irregular procedure? A—At present station gomashtas are not supposed to keep any public money beyond a few rupees, but formerly they were allowed to the extent of their security.

Q—What was the rule in 1868? A—Allowing the stations gomashtas to keep money to the extent of their security was not a rule of the department, but Executive Commissariat officers did so on their own responsibility.

The prosecutor closed the 10th charge, and calls Conductor P. Quaid on the 7th charge.

7TH CHARGE.

P. Quaid, Conductor, states on oath—I was Barrackmaster at Peshawur in 1868 and 1869. It is part of my duty to take over tatties for issue to the troops at Peshawur. Old tattie frames are handed over by me to the Commissariat Department. I returned 209 old tattie-frames of 1868 to the Commissariat. I took a receipt and can produce it. (Receipt read.) I have another receipt of tattie-frames from the end of the season of 1868 to the beginning of the season of 1869. I produce it. (Receipt for 976 tatties.) I find I am wrong. This receipt is dated after the season of 1869, and is for the season of 1869. I have no other receipts for 1868.

(The Court declines to receive this document as not bearing in the case, and returns the document to the witness.)

I have not searched my office to see whether there are any other receipts for 1868. That receipt for 209 unserviceable tatties was the only receipt I obtained before I left Peshawur. I had to apply to Calcutta for the receipt to the Examiner of Barrack Accounts. I made no more than the 209 old frames over to the Commissariat; more than 209 were issued in 1868. I can't say what happened to the rest. I kept 320 in my godown for the season of 1869. I had not enough to supply all the troops, so I merely issued to the hospitals. I did not after June 1868, and before July 1869, return any old frames to the Commissariat of previous seasons. What I mean by the word "unserviceable" in the receipt produced by me, is that the tatties were unserviceable, but serviceable as frames. I was present at the tattie committee in 1869 at Peshawur. I cannot answer positively how many tattie committees were held, about twelve or sixteen. I should say I was present at all of them. The committees were held at the Commissariat Tattie Godown. I believe the committee inspected the khus used in making up the tatties, but not in my presence. I did not inspect the khus before it was put on the tatties. It was not my duty. The latest committee was held, I believe, about the latter end of June. No other frames were returned, to my knowledge, from August 1868 to June 1869.

Cross-examined by Prisoner—Q—Were the khus and bamboos used in 1869 up to standard? A—They were.

Q—Did you burn all the khus of the tatties after return from the troops 1868 and 1869? A—Yes, I did.

Q—Would you receive or recommend inferior tatties to the committee? A—Certainly not.

Re-examined by Prosecutor—Q—How many tatties were submitted to each committee for inspection? A—About 50.

Q—How many tatties were submitted altogether? A—About 734.

Q—Look at these requisition documents for tatties required for 1869, and say whether your last answer is correct? A—Yes with regard to those issued for Peshawur. I think the tatties for Nowshera were sent out there without being surveyed at Peshawur.

Court adjourned at 4 P.M., and will reassemble at 10 A.M. to-morrow, September 20th.—*Delhi Gazette.*

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(*Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."*)

INDIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF CAPACITY BILL.

THE Hon. Mr. Stephen also introduced the bill to regulate the weights and measures of capacity of British India, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in four weeks. He said that he had, on asking leave to introduce the bill, informed the Council of the circumstances under which this bill was being proceeded with. It was unnecessary again to trouble the Council with a statement of those circumstances. The present bill was merely a re-enactment of the disallowed measure of last year, with the omission of those provisions to which the Secretary of State had taken exception, and of certain powers of making the Act obligatory, with which it did not appear desirable that Government should be invested.

The Hon. Mr. Strachey said, that he wished, with His Excellency's permission, to make a few remarks on this bill, because he had seen signs of considerable misconception on the part of the public in regard to what had occurred, and he thought it was important that it should be distinctly understood that, although the Secretary of State had disallowed the Act passed by this Council last year, there had never at any time been, nor was there now, any difference of opinion between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, regarding any principle involved. The only difference had been, how the principles on which all were agreed should be carried into practice. The question at issue had been one of procedure only.

Mr. Strachey thought it might be useful to recall to mind very briefly the history of this measure. The memory of public matters in India was short, and a good deal had been stated on the present subject, which showed complete misapprehension of the facts. It seemed to be supposed by some people that the Government had an intention of forcing upon India the metric system of France, or he ought rather to say, of Europe, for with the exception of England, it was the system of almost the whole of civilized Europe. The Government never had, and never would have, any such insane idea. The truth was this—There was, at the present time, no system of weights and measures in India recognized by law. People often talked of British Indian maunds and seers, but these weights had no legal existence. There was probably no other country in the world with a Government calling itself civilized, of which this could be said, and it had long been admitted to be a matter of essential importance, that some definite system should be adopted. The only doubt had been what that system was to be.

There had been a general agreement that the most convenient unit of weight for India would be a *seer*, because this was the weight more commonly known to the people than any other. The average weight of Indian seers was found to be about 2¼ lbs. avoirdupois—2 lbs was decidedly below the average, and so was the old British Indian seer which weighed 80 *tolas*. The kilogramme of the metric system was equal, within an almost inappreciable fraction, to 2½ lbs. avoirdupois; and, looking at the question from a purely Indian point of view, in the interests of the people of India alone, and apart from all theoretical considerations, the Government of India came to the conclusion, that this was the most convenient unit of weight that could be chosen. This fortunate accident of the practical identity between the kilogramme and the average Indian *seer*, gave us the great advantage of placing our official system of weights in correspondence with that which already existed in the greater part of the civilized world, and which might probably be ultimately introduced into England. This conclusion had been adopted by the Secretary of State and by the Government of India, and it was approved last year by this Council, which had then the advantage of the presence of commercial gentlemen of much eminence, without a dissentient voice. It had always been agreed, that the new system ought not, in regard to private trade and dealings, to be forced upon any section of the public, until the public was really prepared to receive it with approval. The Government of India and the Secretary of State, agreed in the first instance, that it was desirable to deal at present with weights only, and not with measures of length. The Government of India afterwards thought it desirable to take the opportunity of defining also in the new law the future standard of length, but the Act was so worded that no compulsory powers for its introduction could, under any circumstances, be taken. The metre was declared to be the official unit of length, because it was the opinion of the highest engineering and other authorities, that the unit of weight being that of the metric system, the unit of length of the same system, would be the most convenient that could be chosen for official purposes. But it was never proposed to force it on the public. The Secretary of State thought, that the original conclusion was the best, that no reference to measures of length should be made in the Act, and that certain sections containing compulsory powers in regard to weights went further than was desirable. But, in regard to the essential questions at issue, there never had been any difference of opinion, and he (Mr. Strachey) desired to repeat, that the bill which his hon. and learned friend Mr. Stephen proposed to introduce to-day, represented in reality the views which the Government of India had always held, as exactly as that which had been disallowed by the Secretary of State.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor observed, in confirmation of what the Hon. Mr. Strachey remarked, as to the impropriety of calculating the seer at 2 lbs. avoirdupois, that he remembered in Lucknow serious discontent being occasioned by the introduction of a seer, which weighed only 2 lbs. The local seer weighed a fraction over that amount. The dealers took advantage of the fact of a new seer being introduced, and charged the same price for the new seer, as they had for the old, and so got the advantage of the difference between the two seers. Every purchaser accordingly found himself mulcted to a corresponding amount, and serious dissatisfaction resulted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PUNJAB REGULATIONS' BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the rules for the conduct of business. The President declared the rules suspended.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen then introduced the bill for declaring what laws are in force in the Punjab, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in four weeks. He said—"My Lord, this bill is so closely connected with the Punjab Land Revenue Bill that many of the observations which apply to the one apply to the other. I have pointed out in reference to the other bill the peculiar manner in which the Bengal Regulations were introduced into the Punjab, and I may observe that the laws upon subjects other than land-revenue, which were so introduced, were exceedingly numerous and extremely complicated. The difficulty of saying what law was introduced, and what was not, is quite as great in the one case as in the other; and I may add that questions of great importance have arisen on this subject between the Executive Government and the Courts of Justice. Some years since, a series of regulations which I believe to have been exceedingly wholesome, were made by the Executive Government for the purpose of confining certain criminal tribes in various parts of the province within the districts in which they resided, and forbidding them to leave those districts without express authorization. These rules, which had been acted upon and proved beneficial for a considerable period, were declared by the Chief Court to be illegal; and the consequence of that decision has been that, for some time past, these tribes have been relieved from the restraint imposed upon them, and have been enabled to pursue the unlawful practices which this restraint was intended to prevent.

"This is one of the many illustrations that might be given of the extreme obscurity in which the law relating to the Punjab has been involved by the manner in which it was introduced. The obscurity has been, to a considerable extent, cleared up by the Punjab Government in its answers to a letter which was sent out in the time of my hon. predecessor Mr. Maine, calling upon the local Governments of Non-Regulation Provinces to forward a return of all the laws, orders and regulations in force in those provinces which had acquired the force of law under section twenty-five of the Indian Councils' Act. I hold in my hand the book which was forwarded to us as an answer to these questions.

"It contains 4/8 closely printed octavo pages, and it also contains three schedules of regulations which are considered to have been introduced into the Punjab. These schedules fill 17 other pages, in addition to the 408 pages already mentioned. I need not remind the Council of the observations I made on this matter, when I obtained leave to introduce this bill some time ago. I may, however, say that the bill is now being prepared with the same object and advantages which we had in preparing the Revenue Bill, and I hope that, when taken in connection with that measure, it will completely wipe away all the rules contained in this book, and all the regulations, with the exception of a few specified, referred to in this schedule.

"I will now shortly go through the bill and state what its provisions are. It begins by stating what law is to be in force in the Punjab. First, all Acts of Parliament generally applicable to British India; then, all Acts of the Governor-General in Council which apply either to the whole of British India or expressly to the Punjab; then, such of the Bengal Regulations as we do not propose to repeal. These are contained in a schedule by themselves, and I am happy to say that they will be five in number, and no more. Two of them refer to mortgages, one to the declaration of Martial Law, one to the confinement of State prisoners, one to alluvion and diluvion, and another to a very small matter connected with the arrest of European soldiers who are liable to the jurisdiction of courts-martial. Of these, those two which relate to mortgages and to the arrest of soldiers will, I hope, be soon repealed by consolidation Acts.

"Those which remain, refer to the subjects of Martial Law, State prisoners, and alluvion and diluvion. In questions regarding inheritance, marriage, female property, adoption, dower, guardianship, minority, &c., the Courts are to administer the Muhammadan or Hindu law with certain modifications. In cases not otherwise specially provided for, they are to decide according to justice, equity, and good conscience. These words, though vague in themselves, are pretty well understood throughout British India, and are not likely to lead to any misapprehension.

"These general provisions are followed by specifications of particulars in the Hindu and Muhammadan law, which are to be modified. I need not trouble the Council at any length upon this matter. The principal subjects to which the modifications refer are the law of inheritance, the law of minority, the law of betrothal, and pre-emption. These modifications are contained in the work drawn up by my hon. friend Sir Richard Temple, when Secretary of the Punjab, which has long been known under the title of 'The Punjab Civil Code.' It is an excellent work, but, having been drawn up by an officer much engaged in other business, and not at the time specially familiar with law, it has been found to give rise to a good deal of litigation and has been made the subject of many doubtful decisions.

"I may observe that, in his preface to the original edition of the work, the author makes the following observations—'It is not indeed hoped that the first part contains anything approaching to a digest of law or of rights. Omissions and imperfections may doubtless be discovered in every section. Still the principles are believed to be correct as far as they extend, and to merit the attention of Judicial Officers in the Punjab in the absence of any other and better treatise.'

"This is a just and modest view of the nature and value of the Punjab Civil Code, and it deserved more general acceptance than it appears to have gained. The Punjab Civil Code has been regarded by many authorities as having the force of law, and an enormous number of decisions have been made on various parts of it. It has been swollen from a work of a few pages into one of those enormous receptacles of notes, comments, sections of Acts, and general observations, which pass in England under the name of legal text books. We propose to codify those parts of it which elaborate the provisions of Muhammadan and Hindu law, but altering their wording and arrangement, and adding to them the substance of such decisions as have been given by Courts of Justice in the Punjab. One point in the Punjab Civil Code specially requires notice. It contains provisions as to insolvency which I believe are peculiar to the Punjab, the subject being provided for in other parts of the country by certain sections in the Code of Civil Procedure. These provisions we propose to re-enact with certain additions suggested by experience.

"I now come to the regulation law which has been introduced into the Punjab. Here, again, I have carefully examined the different regulations referred to in the three schedules which Mr. Barkley has appended to his book. The regulations of the first schedule refer to the subject of criminal justice. They are rendered almost entirely obsolete by the enactment of the Indian Penal Code, which was extended to the Punjab in 1862. We propose to dispose of the whole of these criminal regulations by enacting that the Penal Code shall have a retrospective operation as to all crimes committed in the Punjab before it came into operation in 1862. In this there can be no hardship. In the first place, it is very unlikely that any such criminals should hereafter require to be tried, and, in the second place, if the case should arise, the Penal Code merely enacts the substance of the pre-existing criminal law, and adds in no respect to its severity.

"With regard to the regulations in the second schedule, which relate to civil justice, and which are twenty-six in number, I have carefully gone through them, and I am happy to say that, having examined them with considerable attention, I find that the whole amount of law still unrepealed and contained in these regulations may be condensed into about twelve sections, and no more. Of these twelve sections, my friend Mr. Cunningham says we may omit four. Eight sections, therefore, of the old regulations will still be enforced under this schedule. The regulations of the third schedule relate to revenue law, and these regulations will all be disposed of by the Act which I have already introduced. The bill will conclude with power to the local Government to make rules upon a considerable number of local matters.

"I need not enter upon this topic. It is obvious that the local Government ought to possess powers of this sort, and the particular matters over which they may have power will be hereafter carefully considered in Committee.

"The result of the whole is this: the existing law of the Punjab, other than the law which is contained in Acts of Parliament and Acts of the Council of the Governor-General, will be reduced to two Acts, namely, the Revenue Act, which I have already introduced, and the Act which I am now introducing, which will contain fifty-eight sections and a schedule specifying four or five Bengal Regulations. The effect of this will be to enable the officers to administer the province, to know definitely the law which they will have to administer, and to deliver them entirely from the vast and very obscurely drawn body of laws which, to a certain extent, has been half introduced into the Punjab from other parts of the empire."

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his entire concurrence in the course now proposed. The new law would be of great assistance to the judicial branches of the administration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

RAILWAY BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Cockerell moved that the report of the Select Committee on the bill to amend the Railway Act be taken into consideration. He said, that this bill, it would be remembered, was introduced into the Council nearly six months ago by their late colleague Major-General Strachey, with the object of amending the railway law in certain particulars, two only of which were of any special importance.

One of those amendments related to the fencing of railways. The existing law made it obligatory to fence every railway throughout its entire length. For the reasons stated on the introduction of the bill, and to which he need not advert now, it was proposed to remove this restriction, and, in substitution therefore, to confer on the Government the power of determining what railways should or should not be fenced.

Without, however, going into the question of the expediency of providing fences for all railways, he might remark, that looking to the only manner in which an obligation imposed in express terms by law in regard to such a matter could be enforced, the enactment of such an obligation was obviously unsuited to the circumstances of railways in this country, which were either, as in the case of guaranteed railways, virtually the joint property of a Railway Company and the State, or wholly the property of the latter. The important question which the Committee had had to consider, in connexion with this change of the law, was its legitimate effect upon the special provisions of the existing law in regard to the liability of the owners or persons in charge of cattle trespassing or being driven upon a railway.

As the law now stood, the perfect equity of such provisions admitted of no doubt, inasmuch as every railway being fenced throughout, presumably no cattle could get within the enclosure of the railway except through the gross and culpable carelessness or wilful act of the person who had charge of such cattle. But, under the proposed change of the law, the question arose whether, in the case of unfenced railways, the special penalties (and he had used the word 'special' in contradistinction to the ordinary penalties allowed by the Cattle Trespass Act) for cattle trespassing or being driven upon such railways, could equitably be imposed.

In the absence of the mover of the original bill, it could not be clearly ascertained whether that measure was intended to bring the special penalties to bear on the owners or persons in charge of cattle trespassing or being driven upon *unfenced* railways. The words used in the sections referring to this matter were—"Any railway duly provided with fences in accordance with the rules applicable to such railway." The last words of the sentence, it would be observed, so far qualified those which preceded them, that without any straining of language, an unfenced railway would come within the legal construction to be placed upon such a definition. In any case it was clearly necessary to place the intention of the legislature in this matter beyond the possibility of misconstruction, and the question which the committee had to determine was, whether the clauses imposing the special penalties above referred to, ought to apply to unfenced railways. The question was not so one-sided as it might at first sight appear, for the very existence of a law which attaches penalties to the trespass of cattle in a country where the enclosure of the property to be protected was quite exceptional, must be taken to be a distinct affirmation by the legislature of the principle that it was justifiable to impose some responsibility on the owner of trespassing cattle in cases in which the owner of the property to be protected had done nothing on his part towards its protection. The question of the imposition of responsibility for the trespass of cattle under those circumstances now to be settled, was, therefore, merely one of degree, and, after a careful consideration of the subject, the Committee had adopted the safer conclusion that the penalties for the trespass of cattle on unfenced railways should have been confined to those prescribed by the Cattle Trespass Act, so that the more stringent provisions of the law in this matter should have applied only where the railway was properly fenced.

The other important amendment of the law contained in the bill as introduced, was designed to secure greater efficiency in the maintenance of discipline amongst the persons employed on a railway, which was so essential to the safety of the travelling public. For this purpose it was proposed to empower the railway companies, or in the case of a State railway, the officer of Government charged with the control of such railway, to frame subsidiary rules not inconsistent with the general rules sanctioned by the Government, and to attach the same legal consequences to the infringement of such subsidiary rules, as would, under the existing law, apply to the breach of the rules sanctioned by Government.

The consideration of this amendment, led the Committee to the review of those sections of Act XVIII. of 1854, which prescribed the conditions under which persons employed on a railway were at present liable to the penalties therein defined. By section twenty-six of that Act, any officer or servant of a railway company doing anything which he was by law prohibited from doing, or wilfully or negligently omitting to do any act which he was in like manner bound to perform, and thereby endangering the safety of any person travelling or being on such railway, was made liable to certain punishment; and, further, by section twenty-nine of the same Act, every such officer and servant was declared to be legally bound to do whatever he was required to do by any regulation of the railway company which had been sanctioned by the Government.

In the opinion of the Committee, the purport and effect of those two sections might be much more clearly and intelligibly expressed. Moreover, the only object of the provision of the original bill for empowering the Railway Company or person in charge of a State railway to make subsidiary rules, was to extend the legal consequences of the breach of the general rules referred to in the above sections to the wilful violation of such subsidiary rules.

All this, it was thought, could be as completely and much more simply attained by the substitution for sections twenty-six and twenty-nine of Act XVIII. of 1854, and section eight of the original draft, of the new sections twenty-six and twenty-eight as drawn in section two of the amended bill.

The only alteration of substance originated by the Committee, was the imposition of certain defined penalties of inconsiderable extent for breaches of rules specially sanctioned and allowed by Government, even where such breach did not directly endanger the safety of travellers or persons on any railway.

The existing law provided no penalty in such cases unless some distinct criminal offence was committed. It was, for obvious reasons, desirable, in the interests of the travelling public, as well as for the due protection of railway property, that the companies and persons entrusted with the control of railways should have some greater power than they have at present for enforcing discipline and obedience to rules.

It might be said that the liability to forfeiture of situation should be a sufficient security for general obedience to orders and rules on the part of the railway servant, but this was a mode of punishment ill adapted to the majority of cases, and, if on no other ground, there would be this strong objection to its general application that it worked both ways, not merely as a punishment to the employé, but also to the injury of the employer.

But it was hardly to be expected, that this provision would completely attain its intended effect unless it could be applied as promptly in the case of the considerable section of the employés on any railway, who were European British subjects, as in that of other persons so employed. It was proposed, therefore, to confer summary jurisdiction in such cases, in respect to European British subjects, on the local magistrates who were also Justices of the Peace.

Lastly, Mr. Cockerell remarked that the bill was undoubtedly open to the objection which attached to all patch-work legislation, but this could not, under the circumstances of the case, have been avoided.

It would have been more satisfactory to have repealed the whole of the original Act of 1854, and the three or four subsequent enactments on the same subject, and to have re-enacted so much of the entire law as it was desirable to retain in one consolidated Act; but, as was before stated, the Government was at present unable to undertake any permanent legislation in the matter of railways, as there were many questions connected with the subject on which the Government and the managing boards of the railway companies in England had as yet arrived at no definite agreement.

Fortunately for the attainment of the desired object: the early consolidation of the law relating to railways, the task of adjusting the necessary details and arranging the basis of a permanent legislative measure, was in the hands of Major-General Strachey, now in England, whose well-known energy in carrying out whatever he undertook, was a sufficient guarantee that there would be no needless delay in the matter.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Cockerell then moved that the bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named:

On the bill for consolidating and amending the law as to land-revenue procedure in the Punjab, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Hon. Mr. Strachey, the Hon. Sir R. Temple, the Hon. Messrs. Cockerell and Egerton, and the Mover.

On the bill to regulate the Weights and Measures of Capacity of British India, the Hon. Messrs. Strachey and Cockerell and the Mover.

On the bill for declaring what laws are in force in the Punjab, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Hon. Mr. Strachey, the Hon. Sir R. Temple, the Hon. Messrs. Cockerell and Egerton, and the Mover.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 28th Sept. 1871.

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GAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION."

SIR,—I saw a very good article in one of your late papers, on the above, taken from the *Bombay Gazette*. The authorities of the Punjab and N. W. Provinces are doing something towards the preservation of fish in all the rivers, why should they not do the same for the fowls and animals of the air, why cannot game laws be introduced into this country, something similar to what they have at home? There are lots of police all over the country, and if they were to get part of the fine inflicted on the poacher, they would keep a pretty sharp lookout after them.

It would be next to impossible to put a stop to poaching, but the man who makes a living by it or catching game, ought to be licensed to do so in the season, and no one ought to purchase game from them, unless they can produce a licence.

Put a tax on sportsmen. Any Englishman is more or less a sportsman. Have a game licence both for Europeans and natives, say Europeans paying Rs. 20 a year, natives Rs. 10.

It would be the means of bringing in a large revenue, and would not affect those who are not able to pay for it as game, and the shooting of it is a luxury not a necessity.

This would put a stop to the native shikarries to a certain extent.

No true European sportsman at heart would grudge his Rs. 20 a year. It would preserve the game, and in the season, he would get his three or four head, for one he gets at present.

I have a small plot of ground, which I keep my eye upon, and prevent people as much as possible from shooting &c., over it during the breeding season. A friend and I shot over it in March, leaving plenty of birds for breeding. I was over the ground fourteen days ago, and the place is alive with them.

It is said that foxes and jackals, as also snakes, destroy a lot of game, which no doubt they do. Let the native shikarrees shoot them by all means at all seasons of the year, and hold out to him a sufficient reward to induce him to go *after such*. This would keep him employed to a certain extent during the breeding season.—Yours, &c.,

A SPORTSMAN.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have just got your issue of the 22nd, and see with pleasure that the Dhurmsalla Municipality have levied a tax on game. Why cannot it be extended to the plains in general?

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

AN Assistant Commissioner writes to the Editor of *Indian Public Opinion* as follows:—

Among the majority of your readers there will not be two opinions regarding the justice of the censure contained in your issue of the 22nd instant on the proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor. But you have not enumerated all his acts which have produced grave discontent among his subordinates, and consequent injury to the administration. You might have given a prominent place to his abuse of patronage as exemplified in his appointment of incumbents to the Deputy Commissionerships of the Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat districts in March last.

The officers appointed to these charges stand, I believe, 33rd and 35th in the list of 3rd class Assistant Commissioners, and were promoted over the heads of about 49 of their seniors, and these appointments are not, and were not intended to be of a temporary nature. No argument is required to demonstrate the injustice of the Lieutenant-Governor's conduct. It is hardly possible that the superseded officers were all unfit for the charge of a district. Many of them were of approved capability, and few, if any, of proved unfitness. If frontier charges should only be given to officers of experience on the frontier, many men could have been found Cis-Indus, who had served creditably and successfully on the frontier, and of immeasurably greater frontier experience than the gentlemen selected for the appointments in question, neither of whom had served four years in the Commission. If frontier vacancies should be filled up by officers actually serving on the frontier, were there no officers on the spot who dare not be pronounced incapables? Of these officers, some have had to be transferred to other districts to save them from the shame of serving under their juniors, while others have been subjected to the ignominy.

While I am no warm advocate of promotion by seniority, I submit that promotion by selection should not be allowed to mean promotion by caprice or undue favour.

That the above abuse of his power by the Lieutenant-Governor has not been received with a public cry of indignation bears witness to the spirit of respect and subordination in the members of the Punjab Commission, but the act is nevertheless cherished with feelings of strong resentment. The Civilians of Lower Bengal have recently acted somewhat differently, with no greater provocation.

Earl Mayo has sometimes interfered in the Government of the Punjab, when his action was not so much called for as in the case now alluded to.

If discontent is at present rife among the ruled in the Punjab, I raise my voice to give a solemn warning that it is also prevalent among the rulers.

P. S.—There has not been an appoinment of a 2nd class A. C. since May 1870, and there are 55 A. Cs. of the 3rd class in the list. The continued reintroduction of officers, who were years ago transferred from the Punjab for good, is not calculated to improve the present state of things.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

THE following is an extract from a letter from the Southern States, dated 20th August:—

The growing cotton crop got a very bad start this year, and up to 15th June the prospect was more unpromising than it had been for many years *up to that time*. The decrease in average in cultivation *this* year compared with last (including much land that was planted, that had to be abandoned or "thrown out," as planter's say, because they were unable, by reason of the wetness and backwardness of the spring to cultivate so much as they desired) is in my opinion fully 15 per cent.

In the Atlantic States, where the crop of 1870 was very largely increased, as well as forced to a very early maturity by the enormous use of fertilizers, this year but a small quantity of fertilizers comparatively has been used, the result of which must be a reduction of yield from that cause independent of any other.

Since the 15th June to the 1st August the weather has been generally favourable, so much so as to cause the crop to recover to a large extent from its unusual backwardness two months ago. Latterly the weather has been too *dry* for all the *thirsty* lands, say uplands and sandy soils, and the result is it is forcing the plant too early to maturity, and if the drought continues much longer it may become a very serious matter as in 1860.

At present the crop is a spattled or irregular one, quite promising on some sections, exactly the reverse on others, and herein is the great difference between the prospects *this* and *last* year at this time, for at this date last year the prospect was universally promising for a large yield, and the result was a crop of fully 4,200,000 bales; indeed, the last crop was good, and the yield large in *each* and *every* section of the *cotton growing country*, a state of things which has not occurred since 1839, and is not likely to occur soon again. So much depends upon the weather for the next six or eight weeks, the character of the autumn, and the time of frost, that any crop estimate *at this date* is only guesswork, this much I will say, however, that with a generally favourable season henceforward, I don't think it possible for the crop to exceed 3½ million bales, and that the chances now are against it exceeding 3½ millions, and should the worms appear, or the weather be bad in September, or there come on an early frost, it may be less than three millions.

THE ALLEGED POISONING AT BRIGHTON.

BRIGHTON, Thursday, Sept. 7.

THIS morning the extraordinary charge of indiscriminate poisoning made against Christiana Edmunds, a lady of independent means, was resumed before the Bench of Magistrates at the Town Hall. The excitement in the town, great as it has been hitherto, was much increased by the rumour that additional evidence would be adduced against the prisoner, and the precincts of the court were thronged all day by crowds, who, unable to gain admission, sought information regarding the progress of the hearing. The rumour proved to be well founded, for most important and weighty evidence was given in the course of the sitting, and a new and startling phase of the case was presented.

The prisoner up to this morning stood charged with attempting to murder Mrs. Beard (the wife of Dr. Beard), Mrs. Boys (a lady friend of Mrs. Beard), and Mr. Garratt (a chymist of the town, who has sworn to having supplied the prisoner with several quantities of strychnine); but after these cases had been completed the more serious charge of "Murder" was entered against the prisoner, and she was formally charged with having caused the death of the little boy Sidney Albert Barker. Mr. Merrifield was the presiding magistrate, and among those on the Bench were the Mayor (Mr. R. M. Webb), Mr. Alderman Alger, Mr. Alderman Cox, Major Silverthorne, Mr. W. M. Hollis, and Mr. G. Tatham. Mr. Serjeant Parry was also on the Bench.

Mr. W. A. Stucky, the borough prosecutor, again appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Lamp appeared on behalf of the prisoner; Mr. H. Penfold watched the case on behalf of Mr. Maynard; and Mr. Gell (of the firm of Black, Freeman, and Gell) for Mr. Barker, the father of the little boy who died from eating poisoned chocolates bought at Mr. Maynard's.

The cases of arsenical poisoning through the cakes sent to Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Boys were then entered into. It will be remembered from the evidence given in the *Times* last Friday that boxes of cakes were sent to Mrs. Boys and to Mrs. Beard with notes that the cakes were for themselves and from a friend. The handwriting in the packets was sworn to be identical with that acknowledged to be the prisoner's. The cakes were eaten in part by the servants at both houses, and all who had touched them were attacked in a manner similar to that induced by arsenical poisoning. The evidence first taken was with regard to the analyses of the pieces of cake sent to Mrs. Boys.

John Harry Stockwell Lewin, assistant to Messrs. Glaisyer and Kemp, chymists of the town, deposed to Mrs. Boys bringing a small piece of cake to his employers on Friday the 11th of August, and he gave it to Mr. Glaisyer.

Mr. Glaisyer deposed to having received from the last witness the piece of cake on the 12th. He examined part of it, and handed the other part to Inspector Gibbs, who deposed to receiving the parcel of cake from the last witness, and taking it to Professor Rodgers.

Professor Rodgers was then called, and gave the following testimony as a supplement to that given last week and published in the *Times*:—I remember receiving packets from Inspector Gibbs numbered 5, 6, and 7. I have analyzed the contents of these packages. All the three cakes in the parcel contained a large quantity of arsenic—a dangerous quantity of the poison in each piece of cake. I have made a quantitative analysis of the packet No. 7, and the arsenic contained in it weighed a grain and a quarter, the poison being the white arsenic, a proportion of 11 grains and two-tenths of arsenic to an ounce of cake. I cannot say whether the poison was or was not added after the cake was made in the case of the No. 7 package, as the cake was so broken; but my impression is—

Mr. Merrifield—We must not have your impressions, Professor, but if you can speak positively we will take it.

Professor Rodgers replied that he could not speak positively on this point.

Samuel William Bradbury was then called. (This is the chymist who had left the town, and whose evidence was regarded as of great importance.) He said—I am a chymist, and formerly held a shop in this town. I have a place still in this town, but I have been travelling. My family now lives at Alton, in Staffordshire. In July last I had a shop at 21, North-road, Brighton. I received a letter (produced) in an envelope by the hands of a boy, who brought it to my shop. It was about the 21st of July that I received it, but I cannot say that it was on that day. I supplied the boy with the three ounces of arsenic which the letter asked for.

Mr. Nethercliff was then sworn, and stated that this letter was in the same handwriting as the admitted letters of the prisoner.

The letter was then read. It was—

"21st July, 1871.

"Messrs. Glaisyer and Kemp will be obliged by Mr. Bradbury supplying them with three ounces of arsenic."

The witness Bradbury proceeded—I gave the boy three ounces of common white arsenic, and I took, I think, three halfpence out of a shilling which he brought, and gave him the change. I did not enter that in my "poison book," being a wholesale transaction.

Mr. Stuckey said this concluded the case of Mrs. Boys against the prisoner. Every effort had been made to find the boy who carried the letter, but without avail.

The witness, in answer to Mr. Lamb, said—I should not be able to swear to the boy, nor even to the date on which I served the poison. The matter made little impression on my mind at the time. I don't know that I should recognize the boy if I saw him.

The Bench—Might you know the boy?

Witness—I might know him, but I do not think I should.

Re-examined—I kept a "poison book" in accordance with law, and I think when I gave up the shop I left it there for my successor.

The case of Mrs. Boys was here brought formally to a conclusion, and all the witnesses were bound over to attend at the assizes.

Mr. Samuel Bradbury was again called, and his evidence given in the last case was read over to him in the case of Mrs. Beard.

Mr. Stuckey then said he had the most painful duty to discharge of proceeding against the prisoner for wilfully killing Sidney Albert Barker, a little boy who had died two months since through eating chocolate creams purchased at Maynard's. He said he should connect the prisoner with this death, and, in fact, she was a witness, apparently a voluntary one, but, in fact, an involuntary one. She had been searched out by the police, she having stated that she had purchased chocolate creams at Maynard's which had made her ill; and as she was ill through eating those creams, she had had them analyzed. It had been abundantly proved that the prisoner was in possession of poisons, and had obtained them by false pretences. Her object, he was justified in saying, was that she had conceived a passion for Dr. Beard, and having endeavoured to remove Mrs. Beard out of the way so long ago as September last, by placing in that lady's mouth a poisoned cream, she had endeavoured, by spreading poisoned sweets about to give the idea that the poisoned cream she had thus tried to give to Mrs. Beard was only one which she might have innocently received. The prisoner had this passion for Dr. Beard, and in the desire to renew the intimacy broken off by her attempt of September last must be seen her reason for tampering with sweets. The prisoner, it would be proved, had sent messengers to Maynard's for creams, and had returned them on the pretence that they were not the sort she wanted. Those returned, he held, were poisoned, and being returned were retailed to the public. One of these creams thus retailed had poisoned the little boy, and it was for the Court to say whether this matter should be investigated.

The Bench held that it should.

The following testimony was then taken:—

Mr. Albert Barker, a dressing-case maker, of 14, Broad Hinton-road, Clapham, London, stated—I had a son named Sidney Albert Barker, who was four years and two months old when he died on the 12th of June last. I had come on the week before on a visit to Brighton, lodging at Mrs. Woodham's, at 30, West-street. I saw the child healthy and well on the morning of the 12th of June, and saw it no more alive. After his death, and after the inquest, I received three letters, each on the day after the dates, one dated the 27th of June, one the 28th, and one the 1st of July.

At this stage Inspector Gibbs formally reiterated the evidence he had given on a former occasion as to having sent a note to the prisoner respecting the case of poisoning the boy, and to having received a letter from her (the letter produced), and to having had an interview with her at the time (the 26th of June).

Mr. Nethercliff was again called, and stated that all these letters—the anonymous ones and the admitted letter of the prisoner—were in the same handwriting.

The first letter expressed condolence, "as a parent," with Mr. Barker for his loss, and urged him to take other proceedings against Mr. Maynard. It said that the Brighton inhabitants would assist Mr. Barker with funds. It was signed, "An Old Inhabitant and a Seeker for Justice." The second urged the same points, and asked "Why should Mr. Maynard be screened?" This was signed "G. C. B." The third was signed, "A London Tradesman now in Brighton," and this, too, urged that the "seller of the chocolates" should be proceeded against, saying that if the writer had suffered a like loss he would at once proceed against Mr. Maynard. The style of composition throughout the three letters was alike.

Mr. Charles David Miller, of 151, King-street, Hammersmith, a superintendent to a coachbuilder, examined—The deceased boy was my nephew and I was with him on the morning of the 12th of June. I bought him some chocolate creams—I asked for the best—at Mr. Maynard's shop, in West-street, and I gave some to the little boy when I returned home; for I was staying with his mother and father. I gave them to the boy first at about 8 o'clock in the morning, having bought them about a quarter of an hour before, when I was out for a walk. They had no particular effect upon the child—at least, those he ate at first had not; but in the afternoon I gave him one by itself; he swallowed this one, and in about ten minutes the child commenced crying. Just before he commenced crying he said the cream was nasty and he did not like it. In a few minutes after his crying he became rapidly worse. My sister, his mother, took him up, and asked him what was the matter with him. He did not reply, but his limbs became stiff, and he died within about 20 minutes after swallowing the chocolate cream. I myself ate some of the creams, and after eating four or five I was taken very ill. I felt at first a coppery taste in my throat, then my eyes became dim, my legs became rigid, and as I attempted to move from my chair I fell backwards. I had another attack like that of falling backwards when I attempted to move, and I felt as if all my body was without joints. I was thus attacked throughout the day—a sort of spasmodic attack. A medical man, Mr. Tuke, was called in to see me, and I recovered. I was in good health before I was thus attacked, but since that time I have not recovered my full powers, for I have been very nervous since. I gave some of the creams to my brother, Ernest Miller, to throw away. Others which my brother bought after the child's death I gave to Inspector Gibbs.

Ernest Miller, the brother referred to, was then called and sworn, and corroborated the evidence given by the previous witness regarding the child's death after eating the chocolate cream. He further stated that his brother gave him two of the creams, and after tasting them he spat them out, as they tasted of copper. In the evening, when the little boy had died, he bought some more chocolate creams at Maynard's and gave them to his brother.

Inspector Gibbs was here recalled, and stated that he received the packet of chocolate creams from Mr. David Miller, and, having numbered them in a packet "1," handed them over to Dr. Letheby for analysis.

The landlady of the house where the family of the deceased child lodged gave evidence confirming the facts related of the child's death.

Mr. Rugg, a medical man, of Brighton, gave evidence to the effect that he was called to see the child, the son of Mr. Barker. The child died in strong convulsions a few minutes after the arrival of the witness. He the next day made a post-mortem examination of the body. The result of this examination was to show that the body was in a very healthy condition. The brain was slightly congested, but not more so than might be expected to be found in a child who had died of convulsions. By request of the Coroner, witness had the stomach taken out entire, leaving the contents as they were. This was done in witness's presence, and he took it, placed it in a jar, sealed it up, and handed it over to Inspector Gibbs. There was nothing in the body to indicate the cause of death.

By the Bench—The whole body was in a state of rigidity.

Evidence was given to prove that the jar in question and its contents were handed over to Dr. Letheby in its sealed-up condition.

Professor Letheby, the well known chymist, was then called and sworn. He deposed—I recollect on the Friday evening, the 16th June, I received from Inspector Gibbs a parcel containing a sealed jar and two small packets of chocolate sweets. The chocolate creams were marked "No. 1, June 15," and "No. 2." I made a careful examination of the jar, which contained a child's stomach and a piece of liver. I submitted the stomach to very careful examination. I found that it was healthy, and there were no signs of irritation. There was no trace of mineral poison, but it contained strychnine to the extent of about a quarter of a grain, which was quite enough to produce the death of a child of the age of this little boy. There was besides in the stomach a little odour of chocolate. The symptoms described by the witnesses as having occurred at the child's death were those of poisoning by strychnine.

By the Bench—The quarter of a grain found in the stomach was the excess of that absorbed into the system, and that absorbed had caused death.

Professor Letheby proceeded—I examined parcel "No. 1" of the drops of chocolate creams, and I found strychnia among them. They were broken and mixed drops, as if they had been handled. There was no strychnia in parcel No. 2, nor any other poison.

The packet "No. 2" was traced as having been purchased at Mr. Maynard's shop, and handed to Dr. Letheby. Inspector Gibbs, in proving this, stated that he went with Mr. David Miller to Mr. Maynard's shop, and asked for some of the same chocolate creams as had been sold to Mr. Miller. The chocolates so bought formed packet No. 2.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lamb, the witness said the young person serving said she remembered Mr. Miller, and gave the creams from the same glass case from which she had served him.

Mr. Isaac Garratt, chymist, of Brighton, gave evidence showing that he had known the prisoner as a customer for about four years, and she had frequently bought quinine and iron at his shop. He did not know her by any name until March last, when after purchasing various articles she asked him to oblige her with a small quantity of strychnine, as she and her husband found the garden much infested by cats, which they wished to destroy. He objected to supply so strong a poison, and she assured him there would be no danger, as there were no children in the house, and that the poison would only pass through her and her husband's hands. He then told her that if he did supply her he should require a witness who knew her and whom he knew. She told him that the only person she knew in the neighbourhood was Mrs. Stone, a milliner living near, and he told her Mrs. Stone would be sufficient. She went out and brought in Mrs. Stone, who signed the "poison book," and witness then supplied the prisoner with ten grains of strychnine, entering the sale "March 28, 1871, Mrs. Wood, Hill-side, Kingstone, 10gr. of strychnia for destroying cats." This was signed by the prisoner as Mrs. Wood, and witnessed by Mrs. Stone. Between that time and the 15th of April he saw the prisoner several times, she coming to purchase quinine and iron for neuralgia, as she said, and on the last mentioned date she asked him for more strychnine, saying that the cats were as numerous as ever. He told her he was very careful about the sale of such things and she again assured him there was no danger. He told her that if he supplied her with more strychnine he should require a witness as before. She went out and brought in Mrs. Stone, and the formality of signing the "poison book" having been gone through, the prisoner again signing as "Mrs. Wood," he supplied her with 10 grains of the poison. On the 11th of May the prisoner came again, and, having bought quinine and iron as before, and asked for a little more strychnine to kill an old and diseased dog. He supplied her this time without a witness, and he gave her ten grains, as before, she signing the book as "Mrs. Wood." On the 8th of June he received, at the hands of a boy, this note:—

"Messrs. Glaisyer and Kemp will be much obliged if Mr. Garrett could supply them with a little strychnia. They are in immediate want of half an ounce, or, if not able, a smaller quantity will do. Will Mr. Garrett send it in a bottle, and sealed up? The bearer can be safely trusted with it.—GLAISYER and KEMP 11 and 12, North-street."

A boy brought the note, and he sent the messenger back with a note to Messrs. Glaisyer and Kemp requesting them to send an order, stating that he could not supply them with a quarter of an ounce, but only with a drachm. The boy returned with a letter, half a crown enclosed with it, saying:—

"Messrs. Glaisyer and Kemp will be quite satisfied with a drachm of strychnia till their own arrives, and thank Mr. Garrett for supplying them, their signature always being sufficient before in their business transactions. Should Mr. Garrett feel the least hesitation in supplying them, they must apply elsewhere.—GLAISYER and KEMP, 11 and 12, North-street."

He sent the strychnine in a bottle with his label upon it, and charged 1s. 3d. for it, giving the boy an equal amount in change. Previous to the 19th of July he received from a boy this note, addressed to him,—

"Ship-street, July 1871.

"Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will allow me the loan of the book wherein you register the poisonous drugs you sell. It is merely in furtherance to an inquiry I am making as to the sale of certain poisons, and bears no reference to anything you have sold, or any irregularity in selling, but only to aid me in my investigation. You will tie up your book and send it at once by the bearer; it shall be returned to you soon, as you may need it.—"Yours truly,

"D. Black, Borough Coroner."

He sent the book, and it was returned within half an hour. On the 19th of July he received a note, with a shilling enclosed, the note having the following written in it.

"Messrs. Glaisyer and Kemp will be much obliged if Mr. Garrett could supply them with 2 ozs. of arsenic, or 3 ozs. if he can. So please send back directly. Their signatures will be sufficient.

"GLAISYER and KEMP.

"North-street, July 19, 1871."

He did not send the arsenic, but communicated direct with Messrs. Glaisyer, from whom he learnt that the order did not come from them. Subsequently he found that leaves had been torn out of the "poison book," but he could not say to what those leaves referred.

Mr. Black has given evidence that the letter signed with his name was not written by him, and that he did not send for the book. The evidence of Mr. Nethercliff was that all these letters and the signature of "Mrs. Wood" were in the same handwriting as the admitted letters of the prisoner. Mr. Glaisyer gave evidence that the orders never came from his establishment.

Mrs. Stone, the milliner, who witnessed the prisoner's signature in the "poison book," stated that a lady like the prisoner came into her shop, at 90, North-road, Brighton, thickly veiled, and bought a Shetland veil, saying, as her reason for having two veils, that she suffered from neuralgia. After making the purchase she told witness she wanted the favour of her witnessing her purchasing some poison at Mr. Garrett's, she wanting the poison for herself and husband to stuff birds. Witness consented, and signed her name as a witness, without reading the entry in the book. She signed on the second occasion, the prisoner having first come in, purchased another veil, and expressed her obligations for the favour on the first occasion.

A boy named Adam May gave evidence to the effect that he was met by a lady, whom he believed to be the prisoner before June 12 last, who asked him to fetch some chocolate creams, large ones, from Maynard's shop. He went for them and brought them to her at the bottom of Great Portland street. She had a paper parcel with her, and she handed him back a bag, and told him to go back to Maynard's, and say he had made a mistake, and ask for others, rerurning those she had handed back to him. He did so, and those he returned were exchanged for others.

Another boy, named Stephen Guy, deposed to a similar transaction, being sent to Maynard's for creams, which the prisoner (for in this case the boy was certain the prisoner was the lady) took into her hands, and then requested him to return as being the wrong ones. These were exchanged at Mr. Maynard's.

Mrs. Cole, a shopkeeper in Brighton, stated that she knew the prisoner as a customer, and remembered her coming to the shop in March. After the prisoner was gone some chocolate creams were found in a pail near where the prisoner stood. These were eaten by children, who were made ill. The prisoner came in July, some more creams were found, and the children who took any were ill. The witness knew the prisoner, and deposed to seeing her talking with the boy Adam May (they passing her shop when the boy was sent on the errand).

A boy named John Walker swore to receiving a piece of the cream found in Mrs. Cole's shop, and giving it to his mother, who being then called, gave evidence showing that she had suffered from strychnine poisoning after eating the cream. She handed the remainder of the cream to Inspector Gibbs, who gave evidence that he had handed this over to Professor Letheby.

The Professor, now again called, stated that he had analysed the cream thus handed to him, and found in the white cream of the chocolate a great quantity of strychnine. To every 20 grains of cream there was about one grain of strychnine, and, while half a grain was a poisonous dose, a grain was regarded as a killing quantity. One large cream of those handed to him contained six or seven grains.

The Court here adjourned until to-morrow (Friday). The prisoner was unmoved during the inquiry, which lasted from 11 in the morning to nearly 6 at night.

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OFFICE, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

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No extra charge for sea passage.

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TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Bagh."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.

FOR THE OCTOBER SEASON.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy.

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TO LET, a spacious FLOOR in one of the new Buildings in Rampart Row. Rent Rs 500.

Spacious OFFICES in Rampart Row, for Rs 1,000.

Spacious OFFICES, with Godowns for a thousand Packages, in Rampart Row, for Rs 750.

A large HOUSE in Rampart Row, with Offices, Godowns, and a Residence, Rs 800.

Two RESIDENCES in Rampart Row, for Rs 200 and 150.

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MATHERAN.

TO BE LET FOR THE OCTOBER SEASON.

NAMES OF BUNGALOWS at Matheran.	Drawing Room.	Dining Room.	Bed Rooms.	Dressing Rooms.	Bath Rooms.	Rent for the Season.
Springwood	1	1	2	1	2	Rs 300
Garbut Hill	One large Hall		2	2	2	3[illegible]
Cairnmore	1	1	2	2	2	500
Stone House	1	1	2	2	2	400
Forest Lodge	1	1	2	2	2	300
Barr's Cottage	1	1	2	2	2	3[illegible]0
Fleetwood	1	1	2	2	2	175
Mendise House	1	1	2	...	2	150
Alla House	1	1	2	2	2	125
[illegible]undside	1	1	1	...	1	75
Upna Cottage	1	1	2	2	2	175
Tu[illegible]ara Cottage	1	1	2	2	2	150

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MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, at Matheran, for the coming Season, to the 15th February next, or for two Seasons, if required, the well-furnished Bungalow "CAIRNMORE," belonging to C. E. Chapman, Esq., B.C.S.—For Rent and other particulars apply to

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TO LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW at Byculla, next to the Station. Rent Rs. 130.—Apply to

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TO LET, the spacious UPPER FLOOR of the Premises known as the Old Commissariat Office. This Building, which faces the Elphinstone Circle, has been recently put into thorough repair, and a handsome façade erected to it. It is in the very centre of business. The Office contains 4,530 square feet of accommodation, and is well adapted for a Merchant or a solicitor with a large establishment. Attached are one or two Rooms for Servants, and also Stabling.

There are three GODOWNS on the premises TO LET, capable of holding 1,000 packages.

Also a ROOM facing the road, adapted for a Shop or a Broker's Office.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

TO LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW in Khetwaddy. Rent Rs 75.—Apply to

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NOTICES.

INFLUX OF TESTIMONIALS.

G'S LINIMENT.

ORIGINALS MAY BE SEEN AT THE PROPRIETORS.

SIR, BARODA, Sept. 18th, 1871.

Will you give bearer another bottle of G.'s Liniment? The first has done my Dog a great deal of service, and I hope to cure it of one of the worst cases of Red Mange I have seen.

(Writer, a Gentleman high in position, in the B. B. & C. I. Railway.)

ASSEERGHUR, Sept. 13th, 1871.

Messrs. KEMP & Co.
GENTLEMEN,

I have tried G.'s Liniment, and it has effected a wonderful cure on a Dog of mine. He was covered with spots, and constantly breaking out in small sores, from the effect, I believe, of his blood being poisoned from the bite of a panther. He is now quite well. I cannot too strongly recommend the Ointment.

You may make any use you like of this, but do not publish my name.

(Writer, a Lieut.-Colonel in Staff Corps, and a well-known Shikarry.)

MALABAR HILL, Aug. 26th, 1871.

My Horse, a large Australian, was suffering, not only from Mange, but had a dirty, scurfy skin, in some places resembling Busatti. I tried your Liniment, and after three or four days' application I am happy to say the skin became clean and smooth, the Mange having almost entirely disappeared. The Horse is now perfectly well.

(Sd.) R. W.

BOMBAY, Aug. 26th, 1871

I can truly say that it is a most wonderful remedy for Mange and those Heat spots that Horses are so subject to in this country. I have also tried it on Dogs, and the effect is just the same.

(Name of writer well known in racing circles, but does not wish it published.)

MALABAR HILL, Aug. 28th, 1871.

I have tried G.'s Liniment both on Horses and Dogs on places where the hair had got rubbed off, and in every case it has caused the hair to grow again thickly in a very short period.

(Writer well known.)

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
MANGE AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES
IN HORSES, DOGS, AND CATTLE GENERALLY.

It will in a few applications cure the most inveterate cases of Mange, and at the same time restore the hair to its natural state.

Per Bottle.................................... Rs. 2

Sole Preparers on behalf of the Proprietor,
D. S. KEMP AND Co.

NEW
INLAND POSTAGE PAPER,
TO FOLD ONCE WITH THE SQUARE ENVELOPE,
WEIGHING UNDER HALF-A-TOLA.

Attention is respectfully directed to the above, which supplies a want experienced by many.

AN ELEGANT, SUBSTANTIAL PAPER, WITH A PLEASANT SURFACE, FOR THE HALF-ANNA POSTAGE.

5 Quires of Paper and 100 Envelopes ....Rs. 2 8

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Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., an the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE
NORTON'S
CAMOMILE PILLS.
Sold everywhere.
Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

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Beg to inform their Constituents that they have RECEIVED

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF GOODS.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES.

		Rs.	a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10	0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11	0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14	0
	Fine Super Colours	16	0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	16	0
	Fine Super Merino	16	0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4	0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20	0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26	0
SHIRTS	Badham's Oxford Cloth, six for	36	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool, six for	50	0
	Badham's Pure All Wool, six for	48	0
	Badham's French Cambric, six for	27	8
	Badham's White Zephyr Shirts, six for	30	0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, per doz	6	8
	Dux, per doz	6	8
	West End, per doz	6	8
	Pall Mall, per doz.	6	8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11	0
	Badham's Pure All Wool	18	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18	0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22	0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30	0
	Badham's Overland Suit	20	0
	Badham's Travelling Suit	20	0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	12	0
	Ellwood's Drab Shell	5	0
	Black Felt Isis	6	8
	Black Felt Worthing	6	8
	Black Felt Derby	6	8
	Black Felt Cantab	6	8
	Drab Felt Cantab	6	8
HELMETS	Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	18	8
	White Helmets, for Civilians	16	8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	14	0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber	2	0
	Best Clarence	2	0
	Best Cantab	2	0
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2	12
	The Campbell Bow	1	8
	The Windsor's	2	8
	The Romal "Satin"	2	12
TIES	Black Eglinton	1	8
	Black Tom Thumb	1	8
	Coloured Eglinton	1	8
	Coloured Tom Thumb	1	4
	White Dress Ties	0	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5	0
	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Coloured Borders	5	0
	Fine Irish Cambric	10	0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single.)		
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.		
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Rugs, Straps, Bags, &c.		

BADHAM AND CO.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOONS, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS:—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	8 8	
Ditto Superior Quality		25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted	18 8	30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	12 8	
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers		16
Cotton and All-Wool Sleeping Suits		10 to 18
Winsey, All-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts		5 to 9

HOSIERY.—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATER-PROOF SUITS, Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Drab Suit—Rs. 30; Black Suit—Rs. 25.

P.S.—Send height and size of Chest for Suits.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA.
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EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS,

A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c.,
For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons IN EVERY SHADE, Frisettes, Pads, &c.

Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

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MAPPIN AND WEBB'S ELECTROPLATE

and CUTLERY is the best.—Pure Silver on Pure Nickel and finest Steel Cutlery.

A quality guaranteed for 20 years.
B " " 12 "
C " " 8 "

The finest quality Table Knives, Pocket, Pen, and Sporting Knives, &c., &c. MAPPIN and WEBB's CANTEEN CASES are celebrated all over Europe and India.

	Ordinary Quality.	Better Quality.	Best Quality.
1st size for one person	£4 10 0	£5 7 6	£6 5 0
2nd " two persons	8 8 0	10 0 0	11 15 0
3rd " four "	9 9 0	11 10 0	13 10 0
4th " six "	11 10 0	14 0 0	16 10 0

fitted with every requisite for the table, and with plated spoons, forks, ladles, table cutlery, &c., &c., in well-seasoned oak cases.

All the newest and richest designs for Testimonial Inkstands, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, &c., &c. Solid Silver Tea and Coffee Sets—4 pieces, 30 guineas. Salvers, £10 10s.; Inkstands, £6 6s.; Cups and Goblets, £2 2s. to £100, &c., &c.

Costly Illustrated Catalogues, free, on application.

MAPPIN & WEBB, 99 Norfolk Street, Sheffield; 76, 77, and 78, Oxford Street, and Mansion House Buildings, City of London. See that every article bears our stamp—"Mappin and Webb, Sheffield and London," without which none are our manufacture.

All Orders sent direct to England must be accompanied by an order for payment, or will not be attended to.

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UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

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SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

22, Apollo Street, Bombay,

INVITE attention to their LARGE and CHOICE STOCK which has just been received by Mail Steamer, and is now ready for inspection.

LINCOLN BENNETT, & CO.'S SUPERIOR HATS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
DRESS HATS	14 0	16 0
Best DRAB NAPLES FELT	11 8	13 0

AGENTS,
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

HELMETS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White Regulation Helmets		14 8	16 0
Extra quality ditto		16 0	18 0
White Shooting Helmets	Low	13 8	15 0
Extra quality ditto	Crown	16 0	18 0
Drab Felt Shooting Helmets		8 8	10 0
Full Dress White Helmets with best gilt spike and chain		29 0 31 0	32 0 35 0

HATS.

Best Dress Hats	12 8	14 0
Best Drab Felt Hats	8 8	10 0
Small Felt Hats, Black or Drab. Shapes—Napier, Cambridge, London, Oxford, Blenheim, Isis	6 8	7 8
Tweed Hat for Travellers	5 0	6 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

	Inches.	Cash. Rs a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas with strong Brass Locks. The correct Cabin Height	27 30 33	23 0 25 0 28 0	26 0 28 0 32 0
LADIES', with Tray light and strong folding Millinery Division, and upper compartment. The best made	33 36	43 0 45 0	45 0 5[illegible] 0
SOLID LEATHER FOLDING PORTMANTEAUS, with turn-over edges, copper Riveted—Shirt Case and morocco leather pocket. Strong Brass Lever Lock, with pair of best Straps round	30	68 0	75 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, to fit under seat. Best Brown leather, wide and flat, strong Brass Lock. A very serviceable article	24 27	23 8 25 0	[illegible] [illegible]
CASH BAGS—Morocco leather, outside Pocket for Papers, spring fastening and strong lock, with secure shoulder strap passing under the Bag		6 12 7 12	7 12 8 12
RUG STRAPS—best Bridle Leather, with connecting handle, solid Linen Bags with strong lock and key		2 0	2 4
RUGS—Alpaca and Llama, soft and light, plain and fancy colours		12 8 18 0	14 0 20 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		2 0	2 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS, made of well seasoned Beechwood, cane backs and bottoms. A strong and durable article		9 8 11 8 13 8	10 0 13 0 15 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

COLLARS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
West End Shake peare Dux Pall Mall Hay market	Made from the best Linen, all Three-fold.	6 0	7 0
West End Dux	With neat Tie attached, for wear with Flannel Shirts.	6 8	7 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS.
NEW AND CHOICE MATERIALS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—All the new patterns in this favourite material, which is cool, shrunkless, and absorbing	each six	6 8 37 0	7 8 42 0
TAFFETA—A material daily gaining favour, being moderate in price, extremely soft, and for comfort equal to the wear of the best Spun Silk	each six	6 8 37 0	7 8 42 0
SILK and WOOL—Thoroughly shrunk, in all the new plain colours, and neat Fancy Stripes	each six	9 0 54 0	10 0 58 0
FLANNEL—Best Saxony, plain and Fancy Wove Colours, thoroughly shrunk	each six	8 8 4[illegible] 0	9 8 56 0
BEST SPUN SILK—Neat Fancy Stripes, fast colours	each six	11 8 67 0	13 0 75 0
BEST FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached.—All the new designs just to hand, perfectly fast in colour	six	28 0	31 [illegible]
PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached. Neat stripes; a good useful Shirt	six	22 8	25 0
LONGCLOTH, with best Linen Fronts, &c. The material specially manufactured for Indian wear	six	28 0	31 8
LONGCLOTH, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	six	22 8	25 0
DRESS.—French Embroidered Fronts, the latest designs	each	7 0	8 0

The above are made to measure, or can be had ready for immediate wear,

FROM
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SCARFS AND TIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Kensington	Small made Sailor's Knot. All the new plain colours.	1 10	2 0
The Jules Favre		2 4	2 10
The Ollivier		2 8	3 0
The Livingstone		2 12	3 4
The Stroller	Large made Sailor's Knot. All the new plain colours and fancy stripes.	2 0	2 4
The Duke		2 6	2 12
The Promenade		2 8	3 0
The Conqueror		2 12	3 4

The above are fitted with the new patent fastening.

Black Ties, narrow	0 14	1 0
" wide	1 4	1 8
Coloured narrow Ties	0 14	1 0
Dress Ties, made bow	0 14	1 0
" "	1 0	1 4

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.

		Cash. Rs. a	Credit. Rs. a.
Front Studs	Warranted 14 Carat Gold on Ivory backs.	3 12	4 4
Collar do		1 8	1 12
Solitaires		4 8	5 0

Will last for years.

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ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

GENT'S BRACES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White Berlin	2 0	2 4
Scarlet do	2 0	2 4
Leather, thin and strong	2 0	2 4
India-rubber with Doe ends	2 6	2 12
French webb	1 12	2 0
Guyot's celebrated	2 0	2 4

SUPERIOR CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, WASHED AND READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Scotch Lawn, plain	5 0	6 0
" coloured borders	5 0	6 0
Irish Cambric	10 8	12 [illegible]
Fine Irish do.	12 8	15 0
Superfine do. do.	15 0	17 8
Extra fine do.	17 8	19 8
Fine Irish, with coloured borders	15 8	17 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET,
OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE, BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS, IF ACCOMPANIED WITH A REMITTANCE, ARE DESPATCHED IMMEDIATELY.

PATTERNS AND CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
ABERDEEN,

Would direct the attention of their Customers to the following New Preparations:—

STRAWBERRIES IN SYRUP for Ices, Omelettes, &c. In this Preparation the fine flavour of the Aberdeen Strawberries is perfectly retained, and the quality will be found unequalled.
MELTON MOWBRAY PIES for Breakfast and Luncheon.
KIPPERED MACKEREL.
CORNED BRISKET OF BEEF.
HOME FRUITS IN SYRUP.
SMOKED SAUSAGES.
ABERDEEN SAVOURY SAUSAGES.

J. M. & S. are now sending out their Jams, Jellies, and Tart Fruits of this Season's Preserving of very superior quality.

These articles may be had Retail of the best Provisioners throughout the world, or Wholesale at the

ABERDEEN PRESERVED PROVISION FACTORY,
56, VIRGINIA STREET, ABERDEEN.

N.B.—All Tins sent out by us, in addition to our usual Labels, are stamped "J. MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN." None other are genuine.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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